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"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—*Washington.*

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Poetry.

HOPE IN SEPARATION.

Oh! weep not for the joys that fade
Like evening lights away,
For hopes that, like the stars decayed,
Have left thy mortal day;
For clouds of sorrow will depart,
And brilliant skies be given;
And though on earth the tear may start,
Yet bliss awaits the holy heart
Amid the bowers of Heaven.

Oh! weep not for the friends that pass
Into the lonesome grave,
As breezes sweep the withered grass
Along the restless wave;
For though thy pleasures may depart,
And darksome days be given,
And lonely though on earth thou art,
Yet bliss awaits the holy heart
When friends rejoin in Heaven.

CHEER THE LONELY.

Cheer the lonely, cheer the lonely,
Ye whose hearts are pure and gay;
Let not the dark'ning shades of sorrow,
Settle on their brows for aye,
But in tones of soothing kindness,
Cheer the spirits now depressed;
Point the downcast eyes to heaven,
And to coming days more blest.

Cheer the lonely, cheer the lonely,
Pass not thus so lightly by,
When they sit in pensive silence,
Brooding o'er their misery—
For the accents gently cheering,
Fall like music on the ear,
Waking up within the bosom,
Joys that may be slumbering there.

Miscellaneous.

THE SWEETNESS OF HOME.

He who has no home has not the sweetest pleasure of life; he feels not the thousand endearments that cluster around that hallowed spot, to fill the void of his aching heart, and while away his leisure moments in the sweetest of life's joys.—Is misfortune your lot, you will find a friendly welcome from hearts beating true to your own. The chosen partner of your toil has a smile of approbation when others have deserted, a hand of hope when all others refuse, and a heart to feel your sorrows as her own. Perhaps a smiling cherub with prattling glee and joyous laugh, will drive all sorrow from your care-worn brow, and enclose it in the wreaths of domestic bliss.

No matter how humble that home may be, how destitute its stores, or how poorly its inmates are clad; if true hearts dwell there, it is yet a home—a cheerful, prudent wife, obedient and affectionate children, will give their possessors more real joy than bags of gold and windy honors.

The home of a temperate, industrious, honest man, will be his greatest joy.—He comes to it, "weary and worn," but the music of the merry laugh, and the happy voices of childhood cheer him.—A plain but healthful meal awaits him. Envy, ambition and strife, have no place there; and with a clear conscience he lays his weary limbs down to rest in the bosom of his family, and under the protecting care of the poor man's friend and helper.

MANNERS.

I make it a point of morality never to find fault with another for his manners; they may be awkward or graceful, blunt or polite, polished or rustic. I care not what they are, if the man means well, and acts from honest intentions, without eccentricity or affectation. All men have not the advantage of "good society," as it is called, to school themselves in all its fantastic rules and ceremonies, and if there is a standard of manners, it is one founded in reason and good sense, and not upon these artificial regulations.—Manners, like conversation, should be extemporaneous and not studied. I always suspect a man who meets me with the same perpetual smile on his face, the same congeing of the body, and the same premeditated shake of the hand.—Give me the (it may be rough) grip of the hand, the careless nod of recognition, and when occasion requires, the homely but welcome salutation, "How are you, my old friend?"

YOUNG MEN.

It should be the aim of young men to go into good society—we mean not the rich, nor the proud, nor the fashionable, but the society of the wise, the intelligent and the good. When you find men that know more than you do, and from whose conversation you can get information, it is always safe to be found with them. It has broken down many a man to associate with the low and vulgar, where the ribald song was sung, and the indecent story told to excite laughter or influence the bad passions.

Lord Clarendon attributed success and happiness in life, to associating with persons more learned and virtuous than ourselves. If you wish to be wise and respected, if you desire happiness and not misery, we advise you to associate with the intelligent and good. Strive for excellence and strict integrity, and you will never be found in the sinks of pollution, or in the ranks of profligates and gamblers. Once habituate yourself to a virtuous course, and no punishment would be greater than, by accident, to be obliged, for half a day, to associate with the low and vulgar.

What maintains one vice would bring up two children.

THE CHARM OF CLEANLINESS.

A white-yellow shirt on a man, said William Cobbett, speaks at once the character of his wife, and be you assured that she will not take with your dress, pains which she never takes with her own. Then the manner of putting on the dress is no bad foundation for judging—if it be careless, slovenly, or if it do not fit properly. No matter its mean quality; mean as it may be, it may be neatly and trimly put on, and if it be not, take care of yourself, for, as you will find to your cost, a sloven in one thing is a sloven in all things. The country people judge greatly from the state of the covering of the ankles, and if it be not clean and tight, they conclude that all out of sight, is not as it ought to be. Look at the shoes, if they be trodden on one side, loose on the foot, or run down at the heel, it is a very bad sign; and as to slipshod, though at coming down in the morning, and even before day light, make up your mind to rope rather than live with a slipshod wife. O! how much women lose by inattention to these matters! Men, in general, say nothing about it to their wives, but they think about it, they envy their luckier neighbors, and, in numerous cases, consequences the most serious arise from this apparently trifling cause. Beauty is valuable; that, however, cannot last to old age, but the charm of cleanliness never ends but with life itself.—*Scientific Am.*

The Female Temper.—We like to see a woman of spirit and life; for a dull, supine, prosy woman, is a poor affair indeed. And we have no particular objection to seeing "the sparks fly" occasionally, when something really stirring occurs. We like to see her joyful and lively; and if she has a little spice of waggery, we can put up with it very well; nay, we like it all the better.—But a cross, sour temper we have no good opinion of; for a woman who can never look pleasant, but is always fretting and scolding, will make an unhappy home for all within her house. And we had as lief undertake to live in a barrel of vinegar in a thunder-storm, as to live in the house with such a woman. Solomon was right when he said, "It is better to dwell in the corner of a house-top, than to dwell in a wide house with a brawling woman." Let a woman wear sunshine on her countenance, and it will drive the dark clouds from her husband's face, and joy will thrill through the hearts of her children. Let a woman's words be soothing and kind, and everything is happy around her. Her influence will be powerful. Others will catch her sweet temper, and all will strive to see who can be most like her. Sweetness of temper in a woman is more valuable than gold, and more to be prized than beauty. But may Heaven keep us from an untamed shrew, whose looks are wormwood and whose words are gall! We had rather take Daniel's place with the lions, than to think of living within gunshot of such a termagant. If women knew their power, and wished to exert it, they would always show sweetness of temper, for then they are irresistible.—*Boston Olive Branch.*

Love of Children.—Tell me not of the trim, precisely arranged homes where there are no children: 'where,' as the good German has it, 'the fly traps always hang straight on the wall'—tell me not of the never disturbed nights and days; of the tranquil, unanxious hearts, where children are not! I care not for these things. God sends children for another purpose than merely to keep up the race—to enlarge our hearts, to make us unselfish, and full of kindly sympathies and affections; to give our souls higher aims, and to call out our faculties to enterprise and exertion; to bring round our fireside bright faces and happy smiles, and loving, tender hearts. My soul blesses the Great Father every day, that he has gladdened the earth with little children.

The Difference.—A gentleman from Boston chanced to find himself among a little party of young ladies away down east, and while in the enjoyment of some innocent social play, he carelessly placed his arm about the slender waist of as pretty a damsel as Maine can boast of, when she started and exclaimed, "Be done, sir! Don't insult me!" The gentleman apologized and assured the half offended fair one that he did not intend to insult her.

"No?" she replied archly. "Well, if you didn't—*you may do so again.*" she added, to the no small amusement of the company.

That Pig.—A young lady in a boarding house, very vain of her musical talent, was one day entertaining the company with a song, when a crusty old bachelor came out of his room on the next floor and bawled from the top of the stairs,

"What are you doing with that pig? Do turn that pig into the street!"

"What pig?" cried several.

The old bachelor descended the stairs, looked into the room, and said, "I thought I heard a pig squealing in this room!"

The girl never sang afterwards without first ascertaining that the old bachelor was absent.

MEDICAL ERRORS.—SEASONABLE MEDICINES.

There are a great number of people who believe that they must take a certain quantity of medicine at regular intervals. It has long been a popular notion that every person would be the better of taking physic in the spring. Salts have been generally considered the best medicine, as being, in vulgar phrase, "very cooling for the blood." This, we suppose, is to fit the stomach for the heats of Summer. It has long been customary for doctors to prescribe calomel for persons before landing on some tropical coast, to prevent fever incident to regions of a malarian clime. But experience has proven this to be a piece of practical injudicious nonsense, it having been found, that persons who landed on the coast of Africa without being salivated generally, were not so readily attacked by fever as those who submitted to the mercurial dose. No person should take physic unless he or she is sick. There are some who take medicine as regularly as they do their food, and seem to place inestimable value on their apothecary establishments. These people are never well, and never will be while they are in league with that old serpent "Physic." Frequent bathings, good nourishing diet regularly taken, plenty of exercise in the open air, regular hours of sleep, and a cheerful disposition, are the best medicines in the world.

There are some people who think that saw dust bread, (Graham's) is the very thing for health, long life and happiness. Such kind of food, unless used with plenty of good meat, is more nourishing to the grave than the human body. As there are a number of people engaged in sedentary occupations, it is not possible for them to be often in any other than an ailing condition. They fly to medicine for relief, and soon find it in the grave. Those who labor in cotton factories do not breathe the pure atmosphere and are too long confined to daily labor, as the hours of toil in our country are generally admitted, by those capable of judging, to be more than the human system is well able to bear. This is the reason why so many men engaged in such occupations become invalids after 40 years of age, helped to such a state of physical suffering, no doubt in a great measure, by seeking relief at first in medicines, a relief which could only possibly be found in a nourishing diet combined with gentle tonics, instead of treating themselves to cathartic reductions.

One great and common medical error is to treat the stomach in warm weather with huge tumblers full of soda water or spruce beer to create a "good appetite." Many a man has destroyed his stomach past remedy by soda water. No person requires so much food in warm weather as he does in cold weather, and to doctor the stomach for something which is not a disease, is the sure way to create disease.

Connubial.—The Editor of the Albany Knickerbocker says that he found the following advertisement posted on a lamp post in Canal street:

STRAYED OR STOLEN—My wife Maria. Whoever returns her will get his head broke. As for trusting her, any body can do so who sees fit—for as I never pay any of my own debts, it is not at all likely that I will lay awake nights, thinking about other people's.

JAMES Q. DOBSON.

The Auto-Biography of Daniel Webster.—It is stated that in the preparation of the Life of Buckminster, by Mrs. Lee, which is soon to be published, she has had access to many interesting private papers. Among these is a manuscript auto-biography of Daniel Webster. A paragraph quoted from this, shows us a fact which will be both encouraging and consoling to diffident school boys. Mr. Webster says:

"My first lessons in Latin were recited to Joseph Stevens Buckminster, at that time an assistant at the academy. I made tolerable progress in all the branches I attended to under his instruction, but there was one thing I could not do—I could not make a declamation. I could not speak before the school. The kind and excellent Buckminster especially sought to persuade me to perform the exercise of declamation, like the other boys, but I could not do it. Many a piece did I commit to memory, and rehearse it in my own room, over and over again; but when the day came, when the school was collected, when my name was called, and I saw all eyes turned upon my seat, I could not raise myself from it. Sometimes the masters frowned, sometimes they smiled. Mr. Buckminster always pressed and entreated with the most winning kindness, that I would only venture *once*—but I could not command sufficient resolution, and when the occasion was over, I went home and wept bitter tears of mortification."

National Characteristics.—Germany has produced clocks, ghost stories and printing. France, cooks, capons and compliments. Russia, Emperors and hemp. Africa, ivory and ebony—blacks. England, roast beef, puddings, beer and taxes. The U. States, Constitutions and Yankee notions.

THE TWO BREAKFASTS.

The foundry bell rang, and Matthews hastened home to his breakfast. The first sound that met his ears on opening the door of his house was the squealing of the children, while his other senses were regaled with a bad smell of ashes and steam, and the sight of his wife in the act of mopping up a puddle of brown and white slop, which was spreading itself over the floor. The character of poor Matthews' domestic comforts generally might be seen in his wife's toilet on the morning in question. Her uncombed hair sticking out under the border of a dingy night-cap, her gown open behind, apron hanging by one string, and boots dirty and unlaced, completed the appearance of the thorough slattern. Her husband was up to work regularly at six, but she laid in bed till the last minute, and then all was hurry to get breakfast ready in time. On this morning, as usual, she brought down the baby, which, uncomfortable in its wet night-clothes, lay screaming in the cradle. A little boy tired of being left alone, had crawled to the top of the stairs, and there sat crying in turn. Mrs. Matthews had made the coffee, and put the milk on to boil, and had only just run up to smack the noisy undressed urchin on the stairs, when she heard the milk boiling over, and hurrying to snatch it off the fire, she upset the coffee-pot, and was mopping up the wasted beverage as her husband entered. She eyed him with an angry frown, meant to show that she was not afraid: he said nothing, and looked around. On one side were the supper things of the night before; on the other, the extinguished fire; in front, the table covered with dust and the sloppy floor. He turned on his heel, and went to breakfast at a coffee-house, which he had visited so often under similar circumstances, that he looked upon it as a much more comfortable place than his own house. Richard Cooper, also a workman in the same foundry, went to his breakfast at the same hour, and no sooner did he open the door leading into his kitchen than a little girl, the picture of cleanliness, ran for a kiss, and a little boy, just able to crawl, seemed eager to jump from his mother's arms. Richard's wife was a tight and trim little body, always neatly dressed, never looking slatternly even when at work. The room was clean and cheerful, breakfast quite ready, the bright coffee pot stood steaming on the hearth, and a dish of porridge and milk was on the table for the children. Richard snapped his fingers to the little boy, kissed the girl, lifted them both into their chairs, and sat down opposite his wife, looking and feeling happy. His half-hour's visit to his family every morning sent him back to his work with renewed hope and confidence. The secret of his comfort and good temper lay in his wife's habit of early rising and careful management.—*Family Economist.*

Very Affecting.—A sentimental youth, having seen a young damsel shedding tears over something in her lap, took the first opportunity to be introduced to her, and made no doubt that she was a congenial spirit.

"What work was it that affected you so much the other morning? I saw you shed a great many tears. Was it Bulwer's last?"

"I don't know what Bulwer's last is," returned she, "but I assure you I was engaged at something which always almost kills me. I was peeling onions."

We never like to say that a man is drunk, unless we have good evidence of the fact—nor then, if we can help it, but we must concur with the Boston Herald in giving it as our decided conviction that the hero of the following anecdote was "very drunk." A few evenings since a young married gent, who had just commenced house-keeping, went towards his house in Beacon street, and mistaking his neighbor's door for his own, fumbled away for some fifteen minutes, trying to find a hole for his night key—but he couldn't, for there happened to be none in the door. In despair, he finally exclaimed, "What—hic—is coming next—hic—*somebody has stolen my—hic—key hole!*"

An Irish Expedient.—"Dennis, darlint, och, Dennis, what is it you're doing?"

"Whist, Biddy, I'se thrying an expirament!"

"Murder! what is it?"

"What is it, did yer say? Why, it's giving hot wather to the chickens, I am, so they'll be afther laying *boiled eggs!*"

Old Bachelors.—These poor fellows "catch it" from all quarters, in the newspapers. One would think there was a general conspiracy to ridicule and sneer at them. The last thrust is from the Baltimore American, which says the chief use of such is *to count one in the census.*

An old Town.—The town of Alexandria, Virginia, will be one hundred years old on the 13th of July, 1849. It is contemplated by the Alexandrians to celebrate the occasion in a becoming manner.

THE LION AND THE TURTLE.

A SKETCH OF A PRIMITIVE MENAGERIE.

The menagerie was in town. A rare occurrence was an exhibition of the wild beasts, lions, tigers, polar bears, and ichneumons, in Baltimore, at the early day of which we are writing, yet they came occasionally, and this time were visited by old Nat Wheatley, a jolly, weather-beaten boatman, well known in Baltimore, as an inveterate joker, who never let any get to the windward of him. He was furthermore a *stutterer* of the first class.

Nat visited the menagerie. As he entered, the showman was stirring up the monkeys, and tormenting the lion, giving elaborate descriptions of the various propensities and natural peculiarities of each and all.

"This, ladies and gentlemen, this, I say, is the Afrikin Lion. A noble beast he is, ladies and gentlemen, is called the King of the Forest. I have often heard that he makes nothing of devouring young creatures, of every description, when at home in the woods. Certin' it is, that no other beast can whip him!"

"M-m-mister?" interrupted Wheatley, "d-d-do y-y-you say he ca-a-nt be w-whi-whipped?"

"I duz," said the man of lions and tigers.

"What w-will you b-b-bet I c-can't fetch a critter what'll whip him?"

"I ain't a bettin' man at all. But I don't object to taking a small bet to that effect."

"I'll bet I ca-can fetch something that will w-whip him. What-at s-say to a hundred d-d-dollars?"

Now there were several merchants in the crowd who knew Wheatly well, and were fully convinced that if the bet was made, he was sure of winning. So he had no difficulty in finding "backers," one of whom told him he would give him ten gallons of rum if he won. The menagerie man glanced at his lion.—There he crouched in his cage, his shaggy mane bristling, and his tail sweeping, the very picture of grandeur and majesty. The bribe was tempting, and he felt assured.

"Certing, sir, certing; I have no objection to old Hercules taking a bout with any cretur you may fetch."

"V-v-very w-well," said Nat, "it's a bet."

The money was planked up, and the next night was designated for the terrible conflict. The news was spread over Baltimore, and at an early hour the boxes of the spacious theatre were filled—the pit being cleared for the affray.

Expectation was on tip-toe, and it was with great impatience that the crowd awaited the arrival of Wheatly. He at length entered, bearing a large bag or sack on his shoulders, which, as he let it fall on the floor, was observed to contain some remarkably hard and heavy substance. The keeper looked on with indignation.

"Where's your animal?" he inquired.

"Th-th-there," said Nat, pointing with his finger at the bag.

"Well, what is it?" asked the man with increasing astonishment.

"Th-th-that, l-l-ladies and gentlemen," said Nat, gesticulating like the showman, "is a wh-whimbamper!"

"A whimbamper!" echoed the keeper. 'That's certainly a new feature in zoology and anatomy. A whimbamper? well let him out, and clear the ring, or old Hercules may make a mouthful of both of you.'

The keeper was excited. Accordingly Nat raised the bag, holding the aperture downwards and out rolled a huge *snapping turtle*, while the cheers and the laughter of the audience made the arches ring.

"There he is!" said Wheatly, as he tilted the "whimbamper" over with both hands, and set him on his legs. The snapper seemed unconscious of his peril. Wheatly was about leaving the ring, when the keeper swore that his lion should not be disgraced by fighting such a pitiable foe.

"Very well," said Nat, "if y-y-you ch-choose to give me the hundred d-dollars——"

"But it is unfair!" cried the showman.

The audience interposed and insisted upon the fight. There was no escape, and the showman reluctantly released the lion, making himself secure on the top of the cage.

The noble beast moved slowly around the ring, snuffling and lashing, while every person held his breath in suspense. Lions are beasts, and this one was not long in discovering the turtle which lay on the floor, a huge, inanimate mass. The lion soon brought his nose in close proximity to it, which the turtle not liking, popped out its head and rolled its eyes, while a sort of wheeze issued forth from his savageous mouth. The lion jumped back, turned, and made a spring at the turtle, which was now fully prepared for his reception. As the lion landed on him, the turtle fastened his terrific jaws on the lion's nostrils, rendering him powerless to do harm; yet with activity of limb he bounded around the circle, growled, roared, and lashed himself, but the snapper hung on, seeming to enjoy the ride vastly.

"G-go it, whimbamper!" cried Wheatly from the boxes.

The scene was rich. The showman was no less enraged than the lion.—Drawing a pistol, he threatened Nat that if he did not take the turtle off he would shoot him.

"Ta-take him off yourself," shouted Nat in reply.

At this critical moment, by dint of losing a portion of his nose, the lion shook his dangerous foe from him, and clearing the space between himself and the cage with a bound, he slunk quietly in to chew the cud of his defeat and pain.

It was a fair fight, all declaring that the "whimbamper" was the victor.—The next morning he carried the turtle to market and sold him. So this valiant champion, after conquering the king of beasts, served to make a dinner for Baltimore epicures.

Remarkable Escape.—A friend informs us that among the passengers who came from Baltimore in the evening train of cars, on Tuesday, was a party of sailors who had been hired by the captain of one of the Georgetown brigs.—They were all about three sheets in the wind, and it was with great difficulty that the conductor could keep them in their seats. It so happened, however, that one of the more boisterous of them succeeded in reaching the platform of one of the cars, while the train was going at the rate of twenty miles the hour, and, having made an unintentional lurch, was thrown off the train upon a sand-bank, down which he rolled a distance of 20 feet. The person who witnessed the accident thought, as a matter of course, that the sailor was killed, and he caused the cars to stop as soon as possible. On returning to the spot great was the surprise of the passengers to meet the sailor "alive and kicking," who had been so unceremoniously treated. The fall he received had completely sobered him, and he was now puffing his way along for the purpose of resuming his seat.—His only remark was, "How far is it to the next station? I'm devilish thirsty, and want a horn."—*National Intellig.*

A Cherokee's Idea of Removals from Office.—The Cherokee Advocate, speaking of the new appointments by President Taylor, adds:

"We are amused at the tone of some of the papers opposed to Gen. Taylor. They cry 'hypocrisy,' 'party,' 'party,' 'proscription,' and persecution too. It reminds us of boys playing marbles, one cries, 'Vence roundance; knuckle down; no fudging; if you fudge, it shan't count. It shan't count, you fudged!' 'Well,' says the other, "didn't you fudge first?' Just so with the Locofocos. They fudged first, and if they are fudged out of office, they make a great ado. Gen. Taylor, we guess, is the best judge of who are 'honest and competent.'"

National Contribution.—A writer in the National Intelligencer proposes that a collection be taken up throughout the Union on the Fourth of July next in aid of the National Washington Monument Fund. He suggests that the money usually expended in feasting and drinking, in honor of the National Anniversary, would be quite as patriotically and much more beneficially bestowed in aid of a fund for the erection of a monument destined to commemorate the exalted virtues and glorious deeds of the man whom all nations delight to honor. The editors commend the suggestion and add:

The details would be very simple.—At the place of general assemblage in each community a collection would be taken just before the Oration. Such a collection being announced some days before the celebration under direction of the proper committee.

Benevolence Reciprocal.—The citizens of Pittsburg are about taking measures to express their sympathy for the sufferers by the St. Louis fire. Pittsburg shared largely in the sympathies of the whole country.

A jury at Patterson, N. J., was out lately for fifty hours without food, yet could not be starved into a verdict. It was an embezzlement case, and the evidence was very perplexing.

There is to be an exciting contest between the Shunk and Porter wings of the "democracy" for the next Canal Commissioner, and the old feud seems likely to be revived with all its bitterness of feeling.

A Dumfries paper gives an account of an infant, a few months old, that was destroyed by a cat which attacked it during the momentary absence of its mother. The cat was not known to be rabid, yet in a few minutes inflicted such severe wounds about the head and face that surgical aid was of no avail.

A LADY wrote with a diamond, on a pane of glass:—

"God did at first make man upright, but he—"

To which a gentleman added:—

"Most surely had continued so, but she—"

It is generally agreed now, that *Esq.* at the end of a man's name, in many instances, is like the "quirk" in a hog's tail—more for ornament than use.

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HUNGARY.

The important position assumed by the people of Hungary gives deep interest to all their movements. The annexed article from the Boston Atlas presents in a condensed form an intelligent view of her existing relations with Austria:

The Hungarian War.—It is a very prevalent, but a very erroneous iden, that the contest now raging between Hungary and Austria is a mere rebellion of one of the provinces of a great empire—that the Hungarians are but a half civilized race—that her nobles are tyrants, and her people are slaves. But Hungary is an independent nation: her government is a limited monarchy, and her constitution, in many respects, similar to that of England. She has a Parliament, called the Diet, composed of two chambers, Peers and Commons, which the King is bound to summon at least once in three years; and this Diet regulates the internal affairs of the State. Unfortunately, however, it cannot originate laws—its action is confined to those subjects which the King chooses to present for consideration; and it is for this reason only that Hungary has been behind the age in political reform. Until 1847 her population was divided into two distinct and entirely separate classes—nobles and peasants; and all of noble descent belonged to the first class, whether rich or poor, titled or not. The entire class was exempt from taxation, and the whole burden of the State was borne by the peasants. In the course of events, the Dukes of Austria—the residuary legatees of all the rulers "by divine right" with whom they have ever intermarried—become Kings of Hungary, and thus it happens that Hungary has come to be considered merely an Austrian province. Each of these Dukes—more recently Emperors—on his accession to the throne, was obliged to swear that he would govern in a constitutional manner and support the institutions of the State; but most of them—like the English Stuarts—have broken their oaths and endeavored to substitute "divine right" for law, despotism for liberty, consolidation for independence. But these attempts at usurpation have always been manfully met, and neither force nor fraud has ever yet been able to deprive the Hungarians of their laws and their independence; the most that Austria could accomplish was to keep them from advancing. For more than half a century the Hungarians have been trying to induce their Kings to call the attention of their Diet to political subjects, in order to bring about important reformations; petition has followed petition; and promise has followed promise, only to be evaded or broken. At length, in 1847, the long-sought favor was granted; the Archduke Palatine—representing the King—called the attention of the Diet to those subjects which had been so long the object of petitions, and the results of the deliberations of that Assembly are without a parallel in history. The upper House—like the English House of Lords—was composed of the hereditary nobility—owners of the soil, who received its produce and were exempt from taxation; and the lower House was elected, in a great measure, from the class of nobles, who were in like manner free from all the burdens of the State; and yet, in the words of the writer in Blackwood:

"By *unanimous* votes of both Houses, the Diet not only established *perfect equality* of civil rights and public burdens amongst *all classes*, denominations and races in Hungary, and its provinces, and perfect toleration of religious worship; but, with a perfect generosity perhaps unparalleled in the history of nations, and which must extort the admiration even of those who may question the wisdom of the measure, the nobles of Hungary abolished their own right to exact either labor or produce in return for the lands held by the urbarial tenure, and thus *transferred to the peasants the absolute ownership, free and forever, of nearly half the cultivated land* in the kingdom, reserving to the original proprietors such compensation as the government might award from the public funds of Hungary. *More than* 500,000 *peasant families were thus invested with the absolute ownership* of from thirty to sixty acres of land each. The elective franchise was extended to every man possessed of capital or property of the value of $150, or an annual income of $50, to every man who has received a diploma from a University, and to every artisan who employs an apprentice."

We repeat it, such an instance of liberality, of true patriotism, of disinterested love of liberty, cannot be found in the history of the world. And this splendid deed is the true cause of the present war. It was this which roused the sluggish Austrians from the sleep of ages, and made them think of freedom. It was this which lighted the flame of liberty in despotic Prussia. It was this which roused the crushed and bleeding Poles to another spasmodic effort for nationality. It was this flash of light that disturbed the Russian bear in his den. It was this sacrifice of time-honored, vested rights—this great concession of a gallant and generous race to the claims and long-lost rights of the people, which came near overturning all the despotisms of Europe at one swoop.

To crush this noble nation, despotism is armed and arming. For an open attack there was no apology. Hungary had legislated for herself alone, as she had a perfect right to legislate. The Archduke Palatine—the representative of her King—had sanctioned her acts, and Austria could not complain. The effect, in truth, was not foreseen nor was it suspected until Austrian people themselves began to talk about freedom, expelled the Emperor from Vienna, and almost accomplished a revolution. Recourse was then had to stratagem—the Ban of Croatia (a Hungarian province inhabited by a different race of people,) was encouraged to rebel, and taking Hungary unawares, he burnt and destroyed all before him. Hungary appealed to her King—the Emperor—to put down this rebellion, or authorize her to raise troops for her own defence. The Ban was *openly* proclaimed a rebel and ordered to repair to the Emperor, but *secretly* instigated to persevere. Then came the siege of Vienna, in which the Croats, under their Ban—who stood branded as a rebel—joined the Austrian troops and was permitted to hold his command. In the meantime, the Hungarians took their affair into their own hands, raised armies, and followed the Croats till their junction with the Austrians under the walls of Vienna; and out of this act of self-defence, the Emperor has made the ostensible cause of war. To punish *this* rebellion, the armies of Austria and Croatia, under Windischgratz and Jellachich, were sent into Hungary, and for a time it appeared as if the iron foot of despotism would crush out the last spark of liberty in that glorious land.

But the men who could nobly relinquish their undisputed rights for the common good could do more—Hungary rose *en masse*—nobles and peasants—men and women! Thirty thousand gallant Poles escaped from Russian slavery and raised their lances once more for liberty—and these united, have driven back the Austrian hordes, defeating them in battle—to their own borders. Hungary is free from the invader, but whether she will be able to maintain her freedom is a problem yet to be solved. Austria, beaten, disgraced, alarmed, has appealed to Russia; and Russia only too glad to fight against liberty, has promised her aid, and her armies are already on the march to redeem the promise.

It is said that England and France have remonstrated against Russian intervention. We hope it is so, and if Russia does not heed the remonstrance, we trust they will go farther, and sustain, with all their power, the gallant Hungarians in the unequal contest. We are no lovers of war, but in such case as this—if the despots of Austria and Russia will tempt their fate—we shall be glad to see one grand struggle—a union of all the lovers of liberty—of all the advocates of equal rights against the last strong holds of despotism and tyranny. We shall rejoice to see the fires of freedom, so boldly kindled, so brightly burning on the plains of Hungary, extend over the mountains of Bohemia, reanimate fallen Poland, penetrate Austria, and shed the first ray of light over Russia. But even for Hungary single-handed we will hope for success.

Out of this struggle may grow up a general war in Europe. If Russia persist in her interference, France and England may do something more than protest; and such a war can hardly end without rooting out the last vestige of "the divine right of kings," and restoring the people of Europe to all the rights of man.

The London Spectator says that the Hungarian artillery is served principally by young men of good family and station advocates, engineers, employers, all without exception men of scientific and literary training. But the pride and boast of the Hungarian army are the thirteen Hussar regiments, (each at least 800 strong,) five of which have been newly organized. One of these the nation owes to the patriotism of Count Stephen Karolyi. This great nobleman, who almost vies with the head of the Esterhazys in wealth, and who has hitherto taken but little part in Hungarian politics, in addition to a contribution in money amounting to twenty thousand pounds sterling, did in last November, at his own sole expense, raise, mount, and equip a regiment of this brilliant arm, which he now commands in person in the field. All the troops are well clothed and armed, amply provisioned, regularly paid, and sufficiently provided with stores and ammunition of every kind.

Negro Representatives at the Court of St. James.—The London Times of May 21st, devotes three columns to the names of parties who attended the Queen's drawing Room, on her Majesty's Birthday. In the list of diplomatic personages present, is the name of M. D. Delva (Senateur) Haytien Minister. In another place, it is announced that the Haytien Minister presented N. E. Sequy Killevalcix, Secretary of the Haytien Legation. In honor of the same occasion, Lord Palmerston entertained the *corps diplomatique*. Among the guests of the banquet we notice the name of the United States and Haytien Ministers.

Search for the Lost Navigator.—The London papers give an interesting account of the sailing of the "North Star," the vessel fitted out by Government for the Arctic regions in search of Sir J. Franklin's expedition. She was visited by the Lords of the Admiralty previous to her sailing, together with a mastership-wright, to see that every thing was properly fitted for their long and dangerous voyage.

Six or eight acres of pasture upland, in Westbrook, Maine, two miles from Stroudwater village, on the Buxton road, suddenly disappeared on Wednesday last, leaving a lake 20 feet deep, and turning the current of Stroudwater river. The land belonged to Fahum Fickett.—It was partly covered with wood.

NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA.

The U. S. ship Lexington, which left San Francisco 27th last November, arrived at New York on Sunday morning.

The L. has been absent about thirty-five months. She started from San Francisco on the 27th November, from Valparaiso on the 1st of March, and passed the U. S ship Independence going into that port. On the 22d of April she sailed from Rio de Janeiro.

She has brought on freight from California *twelve hundred and eighteen pounds of gratis gold*, having landed at Valparaiso four hundred and fifty-eight pounds—making a total of 1,676 pounds, troy weight. One of her sailors, who shipped at San Francisco for the voyage, brings with him $9,000 in gold dust, he accumulated by a few months digging. Another, we understand, had 35 lbs. (nearly $7,000.) She also brought a number of curiously wrought guns, captured from Mexicans; sixteen composed of brass, and seven of iron—calibre, eighteen and nine pounders.

She experienced delightful weather during her passage. The accounts from the gold diggings are of the most satisfactory and cheering character—in fact, exaggeration is out of the question.

In any part of a tract of country to the extent of five or six hundred miles, the precious metal is found, and is carried about by the fortunate diggers in bags, and this is the case with all, from the highest lady down to the humblest washer-woman.

When they make purchases in the stores, they give in exchange this uncoined gold, which is weighed in proportion according to the value of the articles purchased. In San Francisco every article of food and clothing is enormously dear. Bologna sausages, for instance, are $2,12½ a pound; but at the diggings the profits are considerably upwards of 200 per cent. There has been considerable suffering in consequence of a want of shelter and other indispensable conveniencies of life; but this has been obviated to some extent by the arrival of frame houses and tents.

At the diggings the only shelter was the trees, which were totally inadequate to afford protection against the distressing effects of the climate. It is said that there are but three months out of the 12 in which the diggers can prosecute their labor; but by industry and perseverance, a rich harvest may be gathered in that time.

This arrival, with so large an amount of gold, will be the subject of important speculations among the Wall street gentry, and will so absorb the public attention as to leave little time for calculating the fatal effects of the prevailing epidemic:

Recklessness of Life in Texas.—The San Antonio Texian mentions a fearful increase of supposed suicides, though we doubt whether so many sudden deaths are justly chargeable to this cause. The paper says: "A recklessness of life unprecedented, has exhibited itself in many instances; the horrors of death, or the fearful consequences of a hereafter seems to make but a slight impression upon the minds of many, who are daily rushing headlong into eternity. Within the last four or five days not less than five bodies have been found in the San Antonio river and the ditch leading from the Alamo to the head of the river, supposed to have been drowned. The names of two only have been ascertained—Davenport and Frazer; the latter was employed in this office."

Increasing Political Power of the West.—The Cincinnati Atlas publishes a statement to show the increase of the North-western States since 1840, as follows:—

	1840.	1848.
Ohio,	273,439	328,580
Indiana,	116,906	152,752
Illinois,	93,017	125,121
Michigan,	44,068	65,016
Wisconsin,	6,363	39,166
Iowa,	——	24,293
Total,	533,793	734,918

Showing an increase in the vote, of forty per cent. in eight years, equal to fifty per cent. in ten years, equal to the total vote of Virginia, North Carolina and Louisiana in the South—and to the total vote of Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island, in the North! By the census of 1850 the increase will be a vast deal more than these totals. The population of the North-western States was 2,900,000 in 1840. The Atlas sets it down at 4,500,000 in 1850, and adds:—

"It is plain that ten years will not elapse before the vote of the North-western States (the electors) will be greater than the vote of all the Slaveholding States. Their vote is also equal to that of Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island and New York—comprising the oldest, most populous, most wealthy, and most commercial of the Northern States!"

The Emigrant Tide.—A New York letter says:—"For the last two months the number of emigrants arriving in this city from foreign countries, has averaged seven hundred per day, being at the rate of two hundred and fifty thousand per year, for this port alone. From this I am led to believe that we shall receive a greater accession to our population this year than ever. Last year the whole number that arrived at all the ports in the country, was two hundred and fifty thousand. It is a remarkable fact that a majority of this year's emigrants are Germans. Last year they were Irish."

More Planets.—Another new planet has been discovered by Sig. Espairs, a Neapolitan astronomer. This is the ninth new heavenly body which has been added to the solar system by the discoveries of the last four years.

Good News—the Erie Bank.—We learn officially, that the Bank of Erie is about to open an agency in Philadelphia for the redemption of all its notes at par. The Bank will also recommence operations shortly—having by the above highly honorable movement redeemed all the promises made by Mr. Reed, the President, at the time of the Bank's suspension. Last week its notes sold at a discount of 10 per cent.; and this announcement will naturally reduce the discount still more, until the redemption is once commenced, when they will no doubt be as good as the generality of the north-western notes of this State.

The Liverpool Consulate.—We have heard it mentioned, and the public will learn with pleasure, that President Taylor has resolved to confer the office of the Consul at Liverpool upon Thomas J. Crittenden, son of his excellency John J. Crittenden, Governor of the State of Kentucky. The merits of both the father and the son render this mark of Presidential regard peculiarly proper and honorable. Mr. Crittenden is the gallant young man who, as a volunteer Aid of General Taylor at Buena Vista, bore his answer to Santa Anna's summons, and was led blindfold through the Mexican army to the presence of the "Napoleon of the South," to whom he uttered those memorable words, so worthy of a Crittenden, so worthy of an American, so worthy of the hero whom he represented, "General Taylor never surrenders!"

Consul to Cuba.—Information has been received from Washington, unofficially, of the appointment of the Rev. Thomas Sewell, of the Baltimore Methodist Conference, to the Consulship of St. Jago de Cuba. Mr. Sewell is now residing at Cuba, for the benefit of his health, and the appointment has been secured through the intervention of friends at home.

Such is the opposition to emancipation in some parts of Kentucky, that at a meeting held in Trimble county, on the 29th ult., resolutions were adopted requesting Henry Clay to resign his seat in the U. S. Senate, expressing also the opinion that his views on emancipation, if carried out, would violate the constitutional rights of the commonwealth.

Hon. J. Underwood, Whig U. S. Senator from Kentucky, addressed a meeting in favor of emancipation, at Bowling Green, on the 18th ult. in which he said it had been intimated that he and Mr. Clay would be instructed by the next Legislature to resign their seats in the Senate on account of their advocacy of emancipation. "But," said he, "I will do my duty let the consequences be as they may." Mr. Underwood's speech, which occupied two hours in delivery, is spoken of as very able.

Fidelity to the Union.—The Baltimore American says, the Wilmot Proviso may be "fairly and properly opposed by all who do not favor it," but, "when any persons in any quarter of the Union venture to talk about a dismemberment of this Republic, as the predetermined consequence of the adoption of that or any other legislative measure, it would be well for them to recollect that they are saved from being odious only by rendering themselves ridiculous."

Death of Miss Edgeworth.—The literary world will learn with sorrow that the celebrated Maria Edgeworth, the once popular novelist, is dead. She died after a few hours' illness, Monday, May 21st, at Edgeworthtown, in the county of Longford, Ireland, in her 83d year.—Her disposition to be useful and of service to others, was shown to the last.

Land Warrants.—Ninety thousand land warrants have been issued to soldiers, who served in the Mexican war, giving away to them as a bounty 13,800,000 acres. So that, estimating the value of this land at one dollar and a quarter an acre, we must add $17,230,000 to the aggregate cost of the Mexican war.

Gen. Scott, at the capture of the City of Mexico, seized and brought home some five thousand volumes of *historical works* in the archives of Mexico, all in the Spanish language. Some of these are three hundred years old, and contain a perfect history of that country from its origin. It is the intention of this Government to extract from this library all that may be useful in forming a complete history of the possessions which we have acquired by the treaty, to be retained in our own archives, and the books will be sent back to Mexico. The right to bring the books away is perhaps undoubted, but it evinces liberality in this government to return them.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The Benefit of being Jilted.—A Malta correspondent of the London Times tells the following story of the Pope:—"When in his youth and in the Guardia Mobile at Rome, he fell deeply in love with a beautiful English girl. She refused his suit, although handsome, young and noble—on account of the difference of religion. He took the matter so much to heart that he retired to a convent, became an ecclesiastic, and eventually Pope."

The English papers speak in very handsome terms of the letter addressed by the American Secretary of State, Hon. John M. Clayton, to Lady Franklin, in relation to her husband.

Rise in Sulphur.—There is a great demand for sulphur in New York since the alleged discovery of its efficacy in the treatment of cholera.

Indian Depredations in Texas.—The Corpus Christi Star of the 26th ult. says:—Since our last, we have heard of no fresh depredations by the Indians in this section. The horses stolen from San Patricio appear to have been taken by a band of white thieves, mixed with Mexicans and negroes. They were pursued by a party of citizens, who kept them in view for ten miles, but being badly mounted, were unabled to overtake them.

A gentleman in this town has received a letter from a Mexican friend of his at Laredo, which gives an account of a rencontre with the Indians near that place.—He says that a party of fifteen Camanches arrived at the Rancho Capitaneno and carried off a girl about twelve years old. Her father and relations immediately called together the inhabitants of the other rancho, and pursued them, but being badly mounted, their force gradually diminished until there were only eight men left, who being friends of the unfortunate captive, and excited by a feeling of anger against these *atrocious Caribs*, resolved to pursue and punish them severely. On the 7th inst, they overtook them at a place called Magueyitos, (near the old Rancho de Dolores, in the Laredo district) and after a fight of more than an hour, succeeded in rescuing the captive girl. The Indians had three killed, and the Mexicans three wounded—the former lost all their plunder and horses. Since that day the Indians have returned in force, and now range the line with perfect freedom, robbing the ranchos, and destroying everything they can lay their hands on.

A Mexican named Resendes arrived yesterday from Matamoras, in company with four families, who intend settling here. On Wednesday evening they encamped this side of the Arroyo Colorado, and while the men were out, getting the cattle together, a party of Indians attacked the camp, and carried off four women (two of them married) and a female child, two years old. They took an old woman, whipped her nearly to death, and let her go. When the men returned, the Indians had been gone some time, and they saw no more of them or their unfortunate captives.

The same man reported that the old and extensive Rancho de Rosalie, above the town of Santa Rita, on the Rio Grande, had been entirely broken up, and the inhabitants were making their way to Corpus Christi. The whole Rio Grande country, with the exception of the large towns, is said to be completely deserted, and the Indians roam at will, killing man and beast wherever they meet them. The inhabitants were casting longing eyes to the government for relief, and we hope it may arrive before it is too late.

Yesterday two Mexicans, belonging to Colonel Kinney's Rancho del Oso, were shot on the west bank of the Nueces, just above San Patricio, and one of them, it is thought, mortally wounded. The persons who shot them are said to be whites, and doubtless belong to the same gang who stole the horses at San Patricio.

Accident and Loss of Life at Binghampton.—On Saturday evening, a man by the name of Smith, having a lady and girl about 14 years of age in a wagon with him, attempted to cross the track a-head of the passenger train from New York. The engine came in collision with the horse, killing him instantly, and pitching the girl out of the wagon under the engine, killing her on the spot, upsetting the wagon down an embankment, and breaking the lady's leg in two places, and dislocating one of her shoulders.—Smith was somewhat bruised.

Desperate Encounter with a Negro Burglar.—The New Orleans Delta gives an account of the entrance, on the night of the 2nd, of the residence of Judge Alexander Walker, by a big negro who was seen by the Judge's wife coming up a ladder. She alarmed the Judge, who encountered him, when a desperate conflict with knives and pistols ensued. The Judge, after first missing fire, shot the burglar three times, twice through the neck and once through the body at the shoulder. He rushed to the window, and rolled down the ladder and fell upon the ground, apparently lifeless. The negro was recognised as Isham, the most noted burglar in the city. The Judge escaped unhurt.

Cautionary.—Confectioners and others should beware how they make use of utensils manufactured of copper or bell-metal in cookery. A physician informed us to-day that he had had no less than ten cases of poisoning during the week from this one cause. It is strange that people will not take warning from the repeated instances, that have been made public, of similar casualties. The minute the tin coating begins to wear off from the copper or bell-metal cooking utensil, it is converted into a poison-engendering machine, that every kind-hearted housekeeper should discard.—*Boston Transcript.*

Poisoned by Root Beer.—Five persons have lately died at Blairsville, Pa., by drinking root beer, made by mistake from wild parsnip instead of roots of sweet myrrh and sarsaparilla, and some 16 or 28 persons are still suffering from its effects. A Mr. Genter, the maker, was a victim, and Sam'l Hosac and Mr. Dougherty—also victims.

The New Orleans Flood.—The crevasse at last dates was then 300 feet wide, and the overflow in the city "on a stand." The Delta publishes a map of the inundated district, and gives the number of squares under water at 160; the number of houses flooded 1600; the number of persons dwelling in them 8000.

A Good Hit.—One of the most common and one of the most grievous complaints against Mr. Polk was, that, under his administration, the sixty thousand offices of the country were monopolized by Locofocos, many of whom were incompetent, many of whom were habitually guilty of the most disgraceful interference in elections. This complaint was loudly urged throughout the whole Presidential canvass by supporters of Gen. Taylor, and it was sustained by the loud verdict of the nation at the polls.

And now, because Gen. Taylor and his Cabinet have turned out about one in two hundred of those who were in office when his administration came into power, all the Polk organs thunder abroad their denunciations against "proscription," "intolerance," "guillotines," "axes," and "scalping knives," and invoke the people to avenge the "blood of the martyrs." If all this is not extremely ridiculous, how on earth can a Locofoco go to work to make himself ridiculous?—*Lou. Journal.*

Dumping the Vegetables.—The highly popular degree of attention paid to diet at present, is instanced by the following, from a New York letter:—

"Vegetables of all kinds, with the exception of potatoes, are avoided; and the consequence is, that there is no sale for them at any price.

"Several carts-load of radishes, early cucumbers, cabbages, &c., are dumped into the dock daily, and strawberries even, which are generally so dear at this time of the year, find no purchasers."

Leave Physic Alone.—One of the commonest pieces of stupidity in civilized communities, says the New York Tribune, is the taking of physic for the purpose of keeping well. In the alarm caused by the cholera this fatal folly is carried to intolerable excess. People think they may fall sick, or fancy they are so already, and rush to buy and swallow the last nostrum which they have seen advertised in the papers, or which is paraded in staring handbills along the streets. Who knows what an amount of pills, panaceas, purges, and other diabolical inventions, not fit to be pitched into a common sewer, have been forced down innocent throats of frightened simpletons in this city within the past fortnight.

Lime.—We would caution persons against the use of *slacked* lime as a disinfecting agent. It has no more virtue than so much sand. Unslacked lime according to the testimony of all who have tried it, possesses great virtue. Where the former has been used, it should be immediately substituted by the latter.—*Alex. Gazette.*

A Guard against Premature Burial.—A learned Belgian, M. Mainple, has recently discovered a very simple means of distinguishing between real and apparent death. It consists in creating a small burn; if there is life, a blister is always formed, even in the absence of apparent insensibility. If death has already intervened, nothing of the kind occurs.

John Barnhiser, a revolutionary soldier, died at Quincy, Franklin county, Pa., on Saturday week, in the 106th year of his age.

A Revolting Scene.—Sarah Thomas was executed at Bristol, Canada, on the 1st inst., for the murder of her mistress, Miss Jeffries. The final scene was of a most revolting character. The prisoner, instead of being resigned to her fate, contested it with the officers, and literally had to be carried to the gallows and executed amid screams for life, which did not cease until the fatal bolt was drawn.

Virginia and Tennessee Railroad.—There is a proposition to construct a line of railroad from Lynchburg, (Va.) to Knoxville, (Tenn.,) and the route selected is said to be most favorable, since it crosses the Allegheny and Blue Ridge Mountains, without the necessity of making a tunnel, and the heaviest grades do not rise more than 78 feet to the mile. The road will pass through twenty counties of Western Virginia, and fifteen in Tennessee, which yield a vast amount of tobacco, hemp, Indian corn, and other valuable agricultural products.

One of the Boarding Houses.—A long existing nuisance, called the "Liverpool house," in Water street, Philadelphia, was pounced upon by the sanatory committee on Tuesday, and completely ransacked. In the building, which is of rather small dimensions, they found no less than thirty six beds, in a most horrible and filthy condition, and the clothes on some of them literally covered with vermin. Eight of this number were found in one room not over 11 feet square. The house was entirely cleared of its inmates, and will be immediatly renovated and closed for the present.

Effects of Rum.—Thomas Norton and wife, habitual drinkers, were found in New York, in the basement of a house; the wife dead with her infant at her breast, and the husband in a dying condition.

The Boston Journal of Friday has a record of some two hundred and ninety-nine vessels, embracing ninety-five ships, one hundred and four barques, fifty-eight brigs, and forty-six schooners, already on their passage to California, and this number is being daily augmented.

☞ The coinage of gold dollars at the mint in Philadelphia has reached to the number of $315,000.

REMOVAL.

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.,

DENTIST.

HAS removed his Office to the building opposite the Lutheran Church in Chambersburg street, two doors east of Mr. Middlecoff's Store, where those wishing to have any Dental operations performed, are respectfully invited to call.

REFERENCES.

Dr. C. N. Berluchy, | Rev J. C. Watson, D. D.,
" D. Horner, | " C. P. Krauth, D. D.,
" C. A. Cowgill, | " Prof. M. Jacobs,
" D. Gilbert, | " " H. L. Baugher,
| " " W. M. Reynolds.

Gettysburg, July 8. tf

GETTYSBURG

FEMALE SEMINARY.

THIS Institution, for the education of Young Ladies, will be opened on the *7th of May*, in High street, under the superintendence of MRS. and MISS WALLACE, who will give instruction in all the elementary and higher branches of an English education: and in Music, Drawing, Painting, French, and Fancy work.

TERMS.

English studies, for a session of four months, from $4 to $6
Music, per quarter of eleven weeks, $10
Drawing, Oriental Teinting, French, the various kinds of Fancy-work, as Wax work, Shell-work, Worsted-work, &c., each in advance, per qr. $5 00

There will be an Examination of the School at the close of each session.

April 16. tf

COACH, HOUSE, SIGN & CLOTH PAINTING.

THE subscriber has REMOVED his shop to the Old Stand, on Washington street, between Chambersburg and Middle streets, formerly known as "Weaver's Paint Shop," where he has always on hand

Canvass for Carriages,

as cheap as can be had in the City. He has also

Carriages, Buggies, & Jersey Wagons,

which he will sell low ☞All kinds of repairing done on the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms.

☞All Kinds of Country Produce taken for Repairing.

J. G. FREY.

Jan. 8 tf

COACH MAKING.

THE subscriber, thankful for past favors respectfully informs the public that he continues the *COACH-MAKING BUSINESS*, in all its various branches, at his Old Stand in York street, (formerly Buckingham's) where he has on hand, and will manufacture to order

CARRIAGES,

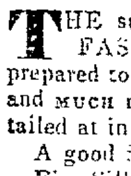
Buggies, Jersey Wagons, &c.

all of the best materials, and by the best of workmen. ☞Call and judge for yourselves.

LEONARD STOUGH.

Gettysburg, April 20. tf

Domestic Industry is the Wealth of Nations.



Fresh Assortment of

HATS.

THE subscriber has a good assortment of FASHIONABLE HATS, which he is prepared to sell at ¼ to ⅓ *lower than heretofore*, and MUCH LOWER than they are regularly retailed at in the cities.

A good fur Hat, warranted,	$1 00
Fine Silk do. fur body,	2 00
Nine Nutria do.,	3 00
Fine Monterey do.,	1 00
Russia do.,	2 00
Moleskin, extra quality,	$2 50 to 4 00

Fine Russia Hats, and other kinds LOW — The public are invited to call and satisfy themselves.

☞Terms CASH, *and only one price.*

S. S. McCREARY.

Gettysburg, Jan. 15. tf

NEW GOODS,

At prices that cannot be beat.

GEORGE ARNOLD,

AT the old and well known Stand, has just received, and is now opening, as usual, as large and well selected a STOCK OF GOODS, as has been offered to the public at any time: consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware,

QUEENSWARE, HOLLOW-WARE, &c.,

Leghorn, Straw & Gimp Bonnets, &c.

All of which have been purchased on the very best terms, and will be sold at prices to suit the times. We will not misrepresent nor deceive you by saying that we can sell Goods "*Thirty per cent.*" cheaper than any other establishment —but we will confine ourselves to the plain facts, and that is, that we will sell any and every article as cheap, if not a little cheaper, than they can be sold elsewhere. Our prices are uniform and we warrant all Goods sold to be as represented.

☞The Ladies' attention particularly is invited to a large and very handsome selection of

Silks and Fancy Goods

generally. Please give us a call, examine and judge for yourselves.

GEORGE ARNOLD.

Gettysburg, April 9. tf

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

THE subscriber has just received, at his old stand, a new STOCK OF GOODS, which, having been purchased towards the close of the market season, (Goods having fallen considerably,) he is enabled to offer at *much reduced prices*. It embraces a full and well-selected assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER

Dry Goods, Groceries,

Queensware, Hardware, &c.,

which he asks those wishing to purchase, to call and examine, confident of pleasing.

J. M. STEVENSON.

April 30. tf

MACKEREL, SHAD, SALMON, HERRINGS, PORK, HAMS AND SIDES, SHOULDERS, LARD & CHEESE, — Constantly on hand and for sale by W. PALMER & CO. Market Street Wharf, PHILADELPHIA.

Feb. 26. 3m

CHOICE SPRING GOODS, AND RARE BARGAINS!

D. MIDDLECOFF

HAS just opened a large and general assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

COMPRISING EVERY THING DESIRABLE FOR

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear,

which will be sold CHEAP, *beyond all precedent.* He has

Prints at 2 cents, Muslin 2, Ginghams, Lawns, Checks and Tickings, at a fip.

Also, Silks, Lin. Lustres, Berages, Organdis, &c., together with a fine lot of Black Goods — Also,

Bonnets, Hats, Boots, Shoes, Parasols, &c.

☞Persons wishing cheap Goods, of a first-rate quality, are respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves.

May 7. tf

GETTYSBURG FOUNDRY

AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he still continues to carry on the FOUNDRY BUSINESS, in all its branches, at his old establishment, in the Western part of Gettysburg, where he has constantly on hand all sorts of

HOLLOWARE,

such as Kettles, Pots, Ovens, Skillets, Pans, Griddles &c. of all sizes; also, *STOVES* of every size and variety, including Common, Parlor, Air-tight and Cooking Stoves—among them the far-famed HATHAWAYS

To Farmers he would say, he has on hand an excellent assortment of

THRESHING MACHINES,

Hovey's celebrated Straw-cutters, the renowned Seyler Ploughs; also Woodcock's and Witherow's; also, Points, Cutters, Shares, &c

BLACKSMITHING is carried on in its different branches, by the best of workmen.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS ALSO OPENED A

BOOT & SHOE SHOP,

in the South end of the Foundry Building, where, with good workmen and excellent materials, the neatest fits and best work will be made — ☞Ladies will be waited on at their residence

All of the above mentioned articles will be sold as cheap, for Cash or Country Produce as they can be had any where else. All orders will be promptly attended to.

☞Repairing, of all kinds, done at the shortest notice.

T. WARREN.

Gettysburg, May 8. tf

A PURELY VEGETABLE MEDICINE

Worsdell's Veget'le Restorative Pills

HAVE been gradually but surely coming into favor, among the families of this Country for some years past. They have done this entirely through their great worth as a FAMILY MEDICINE. Agencies have been appointed, but no puffing and humbug such as is resorted to by quacks to sell their medicine has been done. The Pills are offered for sale and have and will continue to be sold by all the principal storekeepers. The proprietors claim for their Medicine the following advantages over all others—viz: They are PURELY VEGETABLE. They are CERTAIN TO OPERATE. Their operation is free from all PAIN. They can be used with equal benefit by the YOUNGEST INFANT and the STRONGEST MAN—their efficiency in *Fevers, Ague Headaches, Habitual Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Cholera Morbus &c.*, has been proved upon thousands. They are a Certain Cure for Worms. The proprietors possess a certificate from a gentleman in St Louis who was cured of a TAPE WORM by the use of them.

Try them—they will not fail.

Travelling agent for the State of Pennsylvania—CHARLES P. AMET For sale, price 25 cents a box containing FIFTY PILLS, with full directions, by the following Agents in Adams County:

S. S. FORNEY, Gettysburg; LILLY & RILEY, New Oxford; SNEERINGER & BR Littlestown; A. T. WRIGHT, Bendersville; JACOB S. HOLLINGER, Heidlersburg; W. R. STEWART, Petersburg.

A. WEEKS & CO.

Proprietors, Laboratory No. 141 Chestnut st, Philadelphia, Feb. 5. 1y

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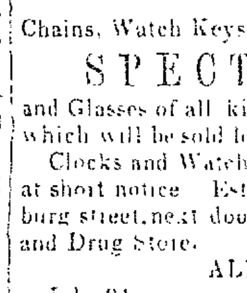
FRESH ARRIVAL.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY.

THE subscriber tenders his acknowledgments to his friends and the public for the liberal patronage hitherto extended to him, and respectfully informs them that he has just received from the city a new assortment of



CLOCKS OF ALL KINDS—ALSO, JEWELRY, such as Rings, Breast-pins, Ear Rings, Watch Chains, Watch Keys, Guards, &c. &c. ALSO,

SPECTACLES,

and Glasses of all kinds and qualities—all of which will be sold low.

Clocks and Watches REPAIRED, as usual, at short notice Establishment in Chambersburg street, next door to S. H. Buehler's Book and Drug Store.

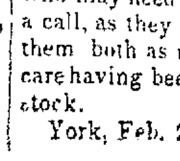
ALEXANDER FRAZER.

July 31. tf

NEW WINE & LIQUOR STORE.

M. & A. HAY,

WOULD respectfully make known to the public that they have opened a WINE AND LIQUOR STORE in the house formerly kept as Hay's Tavern, *Sign of the Indian King*, on the south side of Main street, a few doors west of the Market House, and adjoining the residence of Charles A. Barnitz, Esq. in the Borough of York, where they will constantly have on hand for sale a choice and well selected assortment of



Wines, Brandies, Gins

RUMS, WHISKEYS,

CORDIALS AND BITTERS

of all qualities and prices.

☞M. & A. HAY respectfully invite those who may need articles in their line to give them a call, as they are confident that they can please them both as regards quality and price, great care having been taken in the selection of their stock.

York, Feb. 23. tf

LAST NOTICE.

AS I am desirous of having my business closed, I again notify all persons indebted to me, to call and settle their accounts, &c, BEFORE THE 15TH DAY OF JUNE NEXT; otherwise they will be placed in the hands of proper officers for collection.

SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK.

Gettysburg May 14. 3t

NOTICE.

Estate of Peter Kase, deceased.

LETTERS Testamentary on the Estate of PETER KASE, sen, late of Mountjoy township, Adams county, deceased having been granted to the subscriber, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said Estate, to call with him and settle the same; and those who have any claims, to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

JOSEPH FINK, *Ex'r.*

April 23. 6t

Appleton's Great Central

CHEAP BOOK STORE,

164 Chesnut Street, Corner of Seventh, Swaim's Buildings, Philadelphia.

KNOWING the wants of the community, the Proprietor of this Establishment has fitted up a store in the most elegant manner, having due regard to the comfort of his customers, so that every stranger visiting his Book Store, may feel entirely at home. His IMMENSE STOCK OF BOOKS is classified according to the various Departments of Literature, so that visitors can find the Books they are in search of for themselves. Buying his Stock for the most part at the Auction Sales, and being connected with one of the largest Publishing Houses in this country besides publishing largely himself, enables him to sell all Books at

LOWER PRICES

than any other house of a similar character on this continent. His facilities for the Importation of Books from Europe are unsurpassed, having a branch of his Establishment in London, where orders of private gentlemen are carefully executed and forwarded to this country by every steamer and Packet.

A CATALOGUE

of Books with the prices attached is issued quarterly, containing Lists of New Additions made to his large collection, which are in all cases for sale at the LOWEST PRICES, or, from 25 to 75 per cent. below Publishers' prices. Thus in buying even a few Books, quite a considerable amount is saved.

As a still further INDUCEMENT to strangers visiting the city, every one who purchases *One Dollar's worth* of Books, will receive a copy of the "STRANGER IN PHILADELPHIA," an elegant 18mo. volume, the price of which is 25 cents.

☞The limits of an advertisement are too confined to enumerate the prices of any of the Books or to give even a faint idea of the *immense advantages* to be derived from purchasing at the *Great Central Cheap Book Store*, but let all who are in search of Books send for a Catalogue, and buy the Books they are in want of, and when visiting the city, give Appleton one call, and you will be sure to call again.

STATIONERY

in all its branches, furnished at the Lowest Prices. The *Initials* of those purchasing Letter and Note Paper, neatly stamped in the corner, without charge.

Orders for any article may be sent by mail, addressed to the Proprietor, and the directions in all cases will be fully carried out, with great punctuality and despatch.

Orders for Catalogues should be *pre paid.*

GEO. S. APPLETON,

Bookseller, Publisher, Importer, and Stationer, 164 Chesnut St., cor. of Seventh, Swaim's Buildings.

May 14. 3m

M'Allister's Ointment.

Containing no Mercury, or other Mineral.

FROM THE "READING EAGLE."

THERE was never, perhaps, a medicine brought before the public, that has in so short a time won such a reputation as M'ALLISTER'S ALL HEALING OR WORLD-SALVE. Almost every person that has made trial of it speaks warmly in its praise. One has been cured by it, of the most painful Rheumatism, another of the Piles, a third of a troublesome pain in the side, a fourth of a swelling in the limbs, &c, &c. If it does not give immediate relief, in every case, it can do no injury, being applied outwardly. As another evidence of the wonderful healing power possessed by this salve, we subjoin the following certificate, from a respectable citizen of Maidencreek township, in this county:

MAIDENCREEK, Berks Co, March 30, 1847.

Messrs. Ritter & Co.—I desire to inform you that I was entirely cured of a severe pain in the back, by the use of M'Allister's All Healing Salve, which I purchased from you. I suffered with it for about 20 years, and at night was unable to sleep. During that time I tried various remedies, which were prescribed for me by physicians and other persons, without receiving any relief, and at last made trial of this Salve, with a result favorable beyond expectation. I am now entirely free from the pain, and enjoy at night a peaceful and sweet sleep. I have also used the Salve since for Toothache and other complaints, with similar happy results. Your friend,

JOHN HOLDINBACH.

Around the Box are Directions for using M'Allister's Ointment for Scrofula, Liver Complaint, Erysipelas, Tetter, Chilblain, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Nervous Affections, Pains, Disease of the Spine, Head Ache, Asthma, Deafness, Ear Ache, Burns, Corns, all Diseases of the Skin, Sore Lips, Pimples, &c., Stiffness of the Joints, Swelling of the Limbs, Sores, Rheumatism, Piles, Cold Feet, Croup, Swelled or Broken Breast, Tooth Ache, Ague in the Face, &c, &c.

☞The Ointment is good for any part of the body or limbs when inflamed. In some cases it should be applied often

CAUTION.—No Ointment will be genuine unless the name of James M'Allister is written with a pen upon every label.

For sale by my Agents in all the principal cities and towns in the United States

JAMES M'ALLISTER,

Sole Proprietor of the above Medicine.

☞PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX.☜

AGENTS —S. S. FORNEY, Gettysburg; Joseph R. Henry, Abbottstown; Mottet & Rowe, Emmitsburg; J. W. Schmidt, Hanover; C. A. Morris & Co., York; L. Denig, Chambersburg

Feb. 5. eow3m

☞LADIES!☜

The prettiest Calicoes, Ginghams, &c. in town, are to be found at STEVENSON'S. Go and see them.

LAW NOTICE.

James G. Reed,

LATELY from Pittsburg, designs making Gettysburg his permanent place of residence, and to pursue there the practice of the Law. He has made arrangements with his father JOHN REED, Esq., of Carlisle, to have his aid and assistance in all such cases as may require it. He will be found at all times at his Office, on the south side of the Public Square, two doors west of the "Sentinel" office

April 10. tf

WM. B. M'CLELLAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE South East Corner of the Franklin House, formerly occupied as Sheriff's Office, by Geo. W. M'Clellan, Esq.

Dec. 23. tf

D. M'CONAUGHY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE in the Southwest Corner of the Public Square, one door west of George Arnold's Store, formerly occupied as a Law Office by John M'Conaughy, Esq deceased — He solicits, and by prompt and faithful attention to business in his profession, it will be his endeavor to merit confidence and patronage.

D. M'CONAUGHY will also attend promptly to all business entrusted to him as

AGENT AND SOLICITOR

For Claims and Pensions.

He has made arrangements through which he can furnish very desirable facilities to applicants, and entirely relieve them from the necessity of a journey to Washington, on application to him personally or by letter.

Gettysburg, April 5.

FRESH CHEESE.

THOSE wanting good NEW ENGLAND CHEESE, can be accommodated by calling at STEVENSON'S.

$1 75 for a Whole Summer Suit!!!

(COAT, VEST & PANTS.)

MARCUS SAMSON

RETURNS his thanks to his old customers, and informs them and the public generally that he has within a few days returned from the cities with a new supply of

SUMMER GOODS,

of all kinds. His prices are ASTONISHINGLY LOW, and so low that persons at a distance even would save money and be well paid for their time and trouble in coming to his store in Gettysburg, to purchase their summer clothing As he sells for CASH, and has but ONE PRICE, he has no hesitation in publishing a list of his prices. He purchases for cash, and as his expenses are comparatively small, and as he attends to his business himself, he is satisfied with small profits, and is therefore enabled to sell cheaper than any other establishment — The careful attention of the public is invited to the following prices:

COATS—Fine Cloth and Dress, from $6 to $16; Business, from $2 50 to $6; Cloth Sack, $4 50 to $8; Linen Summer $1 to $1 50; Fine Cashmeret, $3 to $5 50; Tweed $1 25 to $4 50; Cassinet, $3 50 to $4 50.

PANTS—Double Mill'd Cassimere, from $2 50 to $4 50; Single Mill'd Cassimere, $2 to $3; Summer Cloth $1 25 to $2; Linen Drilling, $1 to $1 50; Cassinet $1 to $2 50; Cotton, 62½ cts. to $1 25

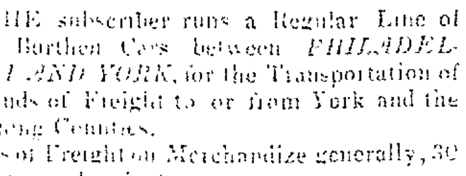
VESTS—Silk, from $1 50 to $3; Satin, $1 50 to $3 50; Merino and Cashmere, $1 to $2; Bombazine, $1 to $1 50; Marseilles 50 cts to $1 75; Cassimere and Cloth $2 to $2 50

In addition he has for sale Gloves, Suspenders, Stocks, Cravats, Scarfs, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Shirts, (a large supply, from 50 cts to $2 each,) Drawers, a great variety of Under Shirts, &c., &c. Also a large stock of Fancy Goods, Steel Beads, Jewelry, Caps, Slouch Hats, Gaiter Shoes, Dish Covers, Horse Nets, Pistols, with a few Gothic Thirty hour and Eight day CLOCKS. He cannot enumerate more in the limits of an advertisement, but requests ALL to call at his Store and examine his stock, which he is satisfied is the cheapest ever brought to Gettysburg. Remember the Variety and One Price Store of MARCUS SAMSON, in York street, opposite the Bank.

☞He has also on hand Two Second-handed BUGGIES, one CARRIAGE, and a HORSE, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms

☞He has also a fine crop of GRASS which he will dispose of.

May 21. tf



Freight from Philadelphia.

REGULAR LINE OF CARS.

THE subscriber runs a Regular Line of Burthen Cars between *PHILADELPHIA AND YORK*, for the Transportation of all kinds of Freight to or from York and the adjoining Counties.

Prices of Freight on Merchandize generally, 30 cents per hundred.

Groceries or Hardware, when 6000 lbs. or more, 25 cents per hundred

Coffee at 6000 lbs or more, 20 cents per hundred.

Salt per sack, 30 cents per hundred.

☞All kinds of Freight to Philadelphia solicited and carried at low rates.

Warehouse in Philadelphia, at No. 365 Market street —A. L. GERHART, *Agent.*

Warehouse in York at Rail Road Depot, adjoining P. A. & S. Small

HENRY KAUFFELT.

York, April 20 tf

JOHN BRINGMAN,

CABINET MAKER,

GRATEFUL for the liberal share of patronage he has heretofore received, takes this method of respectfully informing the public, that he still continues his business of

Cabinet Making,

at the Old Stand, in South Baltimore street, Gettysburg, Second Square, where he is prepared to make every variety of

FURNITURE,

INCLUDING

Bureaus, Centre and Dining Tables, Bedsteads, Cupboards, Work, Wash, and Candle-Stands, &c. &c.

in a neat, substantial, workmanlike manner, at *prices to suit the times.*

☞He is always prepared to make

COFFINS

according to order, and at the shortest notice. Having a good and handsome HEARSE, he can convey corpses to any burial ground at the lowest rate

☞LUMBER, and all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in exchange for work.

Gettysburg, Jan. 29. tf

NOTICE.

THIS is to give notice that the partnership, in the practice of the Law, heretofore existing between the subscriber and R. G. McCREARY, Esq., has been this day dissolved by mutual consent; and that all the professional business, in which the subscriber has been at any time engaged, either alone or in partnership with others has been placed in the hands of R. G. McCREARY, Esq., to be conducted by him to completion, the said subscriber having full confidence in his integrity, and ability to do so to the satisfaction of all concerned.

JAMES COOPER.

April 3, 1849. 3m

PURIFY! PURIFY!

For LIFE and HEALTH are in the BLOOD.

There is not one of all the various remedies purporting to be Purifiers of the blood, that *begins to possess as much Purifying and Healing Virtue as*

BRANT'S INDIAN PURIFYING EXTRACT.

This PURIFIER is *wholly* prepared from *Vegetables*, and cures the *most obstinate*, and long-standing diseases of the blood, without *puking, purging, sickening*, or *debilitating*. It *cleanses, strengthens, invigorates*, makes *new, healthy blood*, and gives *new vigor* and *new life* to the whole system.

HUNDREDS—THOUSANDS

Have been cured the past and present years, of diseases of the blood by *this Purifier*—and such cures were made too, by the use of

Four Times Less Quantity, and at Four Times Less Cost,

than such diseases *can be cured* by *Sarsaparilla*, or *any other remedy* that has been as yet offered to the public.

We wish it were possible to publish to the world, at one view, the

MANY THOUSANDS

that are NOW LIVING and enjoying GOOD HEALTH, who acknowledge themselves indebted to the purifying and healing efficacy of *Brant's Indian Purifier*. This PURIFIER cures

THE WORST SCROFULAS,

and *all* impure diseases of the blood, viz.: *Scald Head, Salt-Rheum, Rheumatism, Eruptions, Pimples on the Face, Piles, Biles, Ulcers, Costiveness, Mercurial Diseases, Liver Complaint, Pains in the Back, Side, and Limbs, Rush of Blood to the Head*, etc., etc.

IMPORTANT TO THE AFFLICTED.

It is a question of no small importance for the afflicted to decide, which, of all the sarsaparillas and other remedies, is the

CHEAPEST AND MOST CURATIVE.

We say, *Brant's Indian Purifier* is cheaper and more curative—because *one bottle* of it, which can be bought for *One Dollar*, contains FOUR TIMES as much *medical efficacy* as *one bottle* of *Sarsaparilla*, which also costs *one dollar*. If we hereafter prove that *sarsaparilla* is as *dear at one dollar* a bottle, as *Brant's Purifier* would be at *four dollars* a bottle, because the Purifier contains GREATER MEDICAL EFFICACY than sarsaparilla then sarsaparilla should be sold at *twenty five cents a bottle*, to be as *cheap* as the Purifier at one dollar. But as our assertion does not prove the greater power and medical virtues of this Purifier, when compared with the best Sarsaparillas, we shall therefore show how much disease has been cured

BY ONE DOLLAR'S WORTH.

The first case we state, is the cure which was effected in *Mr. J. B Haskin*, of Rome, Oneida Co., N. Y., and we risk not any of our veracity, when we say that this is the *most unlooked-for* and *hopeless case* of one of the

Most Horrid Scrofulas

that ever has been *cured* since the world was created; and this was cured by TEN TIMES LESS of Brant's Purifier, and at LESS COST, than ever a case *half* as *revolting* and *hopeless* was cured by TEN TIMES AS MUCH Sarsaparilla. For full particulars, *see Pamphlet.*

Mr Haskin states that he had been confined to his bed *One Year*, and was not expected to live *twenty-four hours longer*, when he commenced using the *Purifier*; his neck was eaten nearly off from ear to ear—a hole was eaten *through the Windpipe*—his ear nearly eaten out—the use of *one arm destroyed*—an Ulcer, as large as a man's hand, had nearly eaten through his side—and there were on him in all,

Twenty Large, Deep, Discharging Ulcers,

—that the *first bottle* he used, enabled him to *get off of his bed* where he had been confined twelve months—the *second bottle* enabled him to *get out of the house*—the *third bottle* enabled him to *walk two miles*, and that the use of

ONLY TWELVE BOTTLES,

cured all the Ulcers, and restored him to *health* and *strength*, so that he was *able to work* and *attend to business* again, as he had formerly done.

This cure is *certified* to by FOURTEEN RESPECTABLE WITNESSES, viz.: by *Doct. Thos. Williams*, one of the most respectable physicians of Rome—by *Mr G. R. Brown* proprietor and keeper of the West Rome hotel —by *Messrs. Bissel & Leonard*, wholesale and retail druggists, and by *eleven other persons* all residents of Rome

SCROFULA & ERUPTIONS.

Dr. T. M. Hunt, druggist, Auburn, N. Y., wrote in April, 1848, that the *intrinsic excellence* of BRANT'S MEDICINE had obtained for it a name *above all other remedies*: and that as a *purifier of the blood*, SARSAPARILLA "*must knock under.*"

He said, on the 20th of July, 1845, that a gentleman asked his opinion as to what he had better give his child for aggravating *Eruptions*. He recommended BRANT'S INDIAN MEDICINE from his own personal knowledge of its *purifying and healing* virtues, in such diseases: and one or two bottles effected a cure. He also recommended BRANT'S PURIFYING EXTRACT in a decided and serious case of *Scrofula in the glands of the neck*. The neck was *very much swollen on both sides*, and *large tumors formed under the ears*, and the *general health was much impaired*. *Two or three bottles effected a permanent cure.*

FEVER-SORE CURED.

The Rev Richard Dunning, Pastor of the Presbyterian church, Adams Basin, Monroe Co., N. Y., wrote us as follows: I have just received a letter from Mr. Chauncey Dunning, relative to the cure of his Fever sore. You may depend on what it states, for he is a Christian man and an elder in the church. Some years since he had to have one of his legs *cut off*, to save his life, in consequence of a Fever-sore. The other leg being now affected, and about to be amputated, I recommended *Brant's Medicine*—READ THE RESULT. He says, "*I have used only* THREE BOTTLES of *BRANT'S MEDICINE—I placed* ALL HOPE *from your recommendation in that Medicine*, and I can now say, that with the blessing of God, *it has effected a cure of my leg.*" See Pamphlets, for full particulars.

Chronic Rheumatism.

Capt. Ezra Knapp, 27 Willow street, Brooklyn, N. Y had *Rheumatism* for 30 years, he used *Brant's Medicine*, which effected a cure. Numerous other cases of recent and long standing, have been effectually cured.

LIVER COMPLAINT.

Dect. Nathan Hubbard, of Stamford, Conn, one of the oldest and most respectable physicians, was afflicted with *Liver Complaint* many years, and was perfectly cured, by using *Brant's Purifying Extract.* We could name hundreds of other cases, also cured

NURSING SORE MOUTH, LEUCORRHŒA, &c.

Byron, Genesee Co., N. Y., October 19, 1847.

MESSRS. M. T. WALLACE & CO.: Some time last winter my wife became so debilitated from the effects of *Leucorrhœa*, and *Nursing Sore Mouth*, that she could not lift her child or perform any household labor. Her medical treatment was varied according to the advice and prescriptions of the most eminent physicians, until *our skill* was exhausted in useless efforts. She became so very a skeleton, that at the time she commenced taking your Pulmonary Balsam she weighed no more then eighty five pounds; but by the time she had taken *four bottles*, she became perfectly well. The cure is so perfect, that she is now enabled to do all necessary household work and gained thirty pounds of flesh in four weeks. We assure you we can attribute her cure to nothing but Brant's Balsam, and cheerfully recommend its use to all laboring under any similar affliction.

Yours truly, C. B. GALENTINE.

Z. S. TERRY, Esq. of Byron, wrote us at the same time that Mr. Galentine named above wrote, saying, that he was personally acquainted with Mr and Mrs Galentine, and that the above cure came under his own observation. He further adds, that he is acquainted with

A Dozen Other Cures

of *various* diseases, which were effected by *Brant's Indian Medicines.*

Mercurial Diseases.

There is another class of diseases which BRANT'S PURIFYING EXTRACT, *perfectly purges and eradicates* from the system, WITHOUT ANY FAILURE. This class of diseases, when they become *constitutional*, are usually called *Mercurial*, because some physicians believe such cannot be cured, without the use of mercury. We will not name the disease, because from this description it will be understood.

FOR SALE BY

S. H. BUEHLER,	*Gettysburg;*
HOLTZINGER & FERREE,	*York Springs;*
LILLY & REILEY,	*New Oxford;*
JACOB AULABAUGH,	*Hampton;*
WILLIAM WOLF,	*East Berlin.*

☞All orders must be addressed to WALLACE & Co. 106 Broadway, New York.

May 28

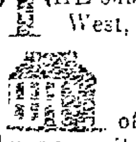
Printing of every description,

Neatly and expeditiously executed at this Office.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY

AT PRIVATE SALE.

THE subscriber intending to remove to the West, offers for sale his



HOUSE AND LOT

of Ground, situate on the Chambersburg turnpike, within the borough limits. The House is convenient and desirable, and all is in good order. It will be sold upon very reasonable terms—which will be made known by the subscriber.

VALENTINE WERNER.

Gettysburg, April 2. tf

GRÆFENBURG SPRINGS.

THE Proprietor of these celebrated "COLD SPRINGS" will open his new and elegantly furnished establishment in April, both for the accommodation of transient visitors, and the those who may wish regularly to undergo for "Water Cure Treatment." (To this end he has secured the services of a gentleman who is thoroughly acquainted with the "Principles & Practice of the Water Cure," and a graduate of one of the most respectable Medical Schools in the country.)

His accommodations are ample, and for cheapness cannot be surpassed in the country.

His baths are conveniently arranged, with spacious and elegant bathing houses, furnished with sleeping apartments, &c; the baths designed for the use of the Ladies, being separate and distant from those of the Gentlemen.

The facilities of this institution for the "Practice of the Water Cure," as regards the abundance and variety of its waters, the pure and exhilirating air, the picturesque and romantic mountain scenery, the sequestered walks, &c., are not surpassed, if indeed they are equalled, in the State; which, together with its central location, and easy access from all quarters, combine to make it an inviting

Watering Place.

The precise location of these Springs is at the base of the South Mountain, on the turnpike leading from Baltimore to Pittsburg; ten and a half miles east of Chambersburg, and fourteen and a half miles west of Gettysburg, known as

Goodyear's Springs.

Stages run daily on this road, from Baltimore and York via Gettysburg and Chambersburg.

During the past several years some remarkable and interesting cures of *Lung and Liver Diseases, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism &c* have been effected at these Springs.

Persons coming to the institution to undergo the "Water Cure Treatment," should bring with them two linen sheets, two blankets, six coarse towels and a few yards of linen.

No pains will be spared to render this place a Home for all; a place of rest for the weary, and of relief for the sick and afflicted.

The charges will be so accommodated as not to exclude even the poorest person from the benefits of the Institution.

DAVID GOODYEAR, *Proprietor.*

April 9. tf

Approved Unanimously.

WRIGHT'S INDIAN PILLS

IT is not our wish to trifle with the health of the community. We desire to be governed by a sacred regard to truth in whatever is here stated in relation to this extraordinary medicine; and it is this feeling of sincerity and good faith which prompts us again and again to call attention to it. We believe that no article has ever been discovered that has conferred a greater amount of benefit on the community, and the more it is known the better it is appreciated.

Save Your Doctor's Bills.

Thousands of dollars of doctor's bills have been saved by the use of this medicine, and there is little doubt that if it were more generally resorted to than it is, sickness would in most cases be prevented.

NEW YORK, April 17, 1848.

This is to certify that I have used Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills in my family for more than four years, and, as a family medicine, believe them the best in the world. During that period, I have had no occasion for a physician, though my daughter and wife have been very low several times

WILSON TREADWELL, *Rivington st.*

Nervous Debility—Loss of Energy.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills speedily and permanently restore the declining powers of the human body. This may at first be doubted, but no fact is better established — Those who use the SONDISANT Sarsaparillas for this purpose, overlook, in doing so, a medicine far less expensive and more effectual.

Clymer, Chautauque Co., N. Y., Oct. 15, 1848.

Dr. Wm. Wright—Sir: For the last three or four years I had been gradually running down, and finally became so weak that I was unable to perform my usual labor. I was advised to try your Indian Vegetable Pills and I am gratified to state that by the use of three or four boxes I began to feel like myself again, and am now thoroughly cured

From my own experience I can commend your Pills to the afflicted, with confidence that they will be found a medicine of great efficacy and value, Yours truly,

JOHN CLEAVELAND.

Well Spoken of by All!

Angelica, Allegheny Co., N. Y., Sept 29, 1848.

Dr. Wright Philadelphia—Sir: * * *

I am at a loss to express with words what has been said in praise of your Indian Vegetable Pills. All that I have sold to, without exception, speak very highly of them. I have acted as your Agent here for the last two years, and have frequently used the Pills myself I can speak from experience on the subject, and can cordially recommend them to my acquaintances, and to the public in general.

Respectfully yours,

ISRAEL N. HOWE.

Let it be remembered that Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are prepared with special reference to the laws governing the human body — Consequently, they are always useful, always effective in rooting out disease. Every family should keep them at hand.

Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations.

Remember, that the original and only genuine INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS have a written signature of WILLIAM WRIGHT on the top label of each box.

The genuine is for sale by J. M. STEVENSON, sole agent for Gettysburg; and by agents in all parts of the State.

Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, wholesale and retail, 169 Race st. Phila., 288 Greenwich st. N. Y., and 198 Tremont st. Boston.

Jan. 29.

JUST received—*Fresh* SHAD, HERRING and MACKEREL by the Barrel, or retail, at STEVENSON'S Store

April 30.

NewspaperARCHIVE®.com

ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

Monday, June 18, 1849.

☞An intelligent and industrious lad, desirous of learning the Printing business, can obtain a situation in this Office.

☞HENRY J. SCHREINER, Esq., of this place, has been appointed a Clerk in the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing in Washington, and has accepted the same, declining the situation of Inspector at Philadelphia, to which he had also been appointed.

☞Rev. E. V. GERHART, Pastor of the German Reformed Churches in this town and neighborhood, has been appointed as a Missionary for Cincinnati, and has accepted the same. He will leave us in two or three weeks.

☞The Whigs of Schuylkill county had a meeting at Pottsville on Tuesday last, which was numerously attended. "Hon. JAMES COOPER addressed the meeting in one of the best speeches," says the correspondent of the Daily News, "I ever listened to. He kept his large audience entranced for upwards of an hour, and the new Senator may congratulate himself upon the very favorable impression which he has produced upon the citizens of this his new home."

Money Plenty.

The steamer Crescent arrived at New Orleans on the 10th inst. in six days from Chagres, having on board 123 passengers from California, who bring with them ☞A MILLION OF DOLLARS' worth of gold dust! James Sinclair, of N. J., who was returning home with a fortune, died on the passage with diarrhœa.

The Cholera.

In New York this disease is on the increase: on Thursday there were 38 cases and 16 deaths. It is still bad at Cincinnati and St. Louis, and in a great many towns and cities in different parts of the country. It does not appear to progress much in Philadelphia: there have been but few cases there yet.

☞Donnovan's great Panorama of the Battles of Mexico was destroyed by fire on Wednesday night last. It was painted on 21,000 feet of canvass, and exhibited a view of 3,000 miles in length of country. It was insured for $5,000 only.

Slave Trade.

The schooner Zenobia, of Baltimore, was captured off the Coast of Africa by an English sloop of war. She had 550 slaves of board—33 of whom were women. Twelve of them were found dead in the hold, and the sufferings experienced by them were dreadful. Some of the women had been branded in the breast with hot irons! They were taken to St. Helena.

Appointments.

Geo. P. Marsh, of Vermont, Minister to Constantinople; John B. Davis, of Mass, Secretary of Legation to England; Thomas M. Foote, of New York, Charge to New Grenada; A. R. McClung, to Bolivia; John T. Van Allen, of N. Y. to Ecuador; and T. W. Shinn, to the Two Sicilies.

A Washington letter says—

General TWIGGS is to succeed the late General GAINES.

Mr. Abbot Lawrence has accepted the mission to England, and the commission was issued to-day; or, at least, it was in some way finally settled to-day. His Secretary of Legation was also appointed, to wit: Mr. Davis, son of the Senator, John Davis, of Massachusetts.

It is rumored that the Secretary of State has been kept busy, for some days, in preparing instructions for the Minister to England, and for other foreign ministers, in regard to our present relations with foreign powers.

Canal Commissioner.

The most prominent names among the Locos for this office are, Francis L. Bowen, of Luzerne; John A. Gamble, of Lycoming; Asa Dimock, of Susquehanna; Gordon F. Mason, of Bradford; Alonzo J. Wilcox, of Elk; John H. Brodhead, of Pike. Among the Whigs, the choice seems to rest upon Henry M. Fuller, of Columbia.

☞The Whigs of Dauphin have settled John B. Rutherford and Thomas Duncan on their ticket for Assembly; the Locofocos, Simon Sallada, and Michael McBarron.

☞Two steamers came in collision on Lake Erie yesterday morning week, about 3 o'clock. Both vessels were considerably injured. Two colored men, cooks, who were asleep, were instantly killed.

☞About $100,000 worth of the gold brought from California by the U. S store-ship Lexington, was received at the Philadelphia Mint on Wednesday. The whole amount which came by the Lexington was about $270,000. About 4 or 5,000 dollars of California gold, brought in other ways, was received at the Mint on the same day.

☞The immense sugar establishment of Harris and Ocherhausen, on Duane street, New York, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday night, together with a large eight-story brick building adjoining, the extensive livery stables of Thurston and Townsend, and a number of dwelling-houses occupied mainly by Irish families.—The loss is estimated at $80,000, on which there was an insurance of $40 000.

☞A disease of an unknown character has broken out among the negroes in the Baltimore Alms-house, which has proved fatal in thirty cases. None of the white paupers have yet been attacked.

☞Jackson's Pyrotechnic Works, at Philadelphia, exploded on Tuesday evening last, with a terrific noise, creating great consternation and alarm. Three persons were more or less injured, one of them supposed mortally.

☞"What a strange piece of work is man," is an exclamation almost involuntarily forced from the lips in witnessing some of the many vagaries of human nature. In ordinary times, for example, men act as if they were immortal; as if death were a fiction, and the hearse, that daily passes them in the streets, a mere spectral vision. Nothing can make them realize death; no lectures from the pulpit, or from the groves of philosophy, can teach them to temper their vaulting ambition—to restrain their hot passions—to act wisely, prudently, and moderately in all things, as mariners should do "between whom and the waves of eternity there is but a thin plank." But let a season of pestilence approach, and how quickly our sanguine immortals rush to the other extreme of folly! They find out not only that they are mortal, but they see nothing but danger every where. Death is lurking in every corner; hid in ambush beneath a dish of vegetables; waiting to pop out upon them from a street corner; peeping slily into their bed room windows; and ever and anon letting fly an arrow at their unprotected vitals. A frenzy of fear seems to sweep over the community. Men's appetites, weaned from strawberries and cream—from radishes and salads—from new potatoes and green peas—now riot upon camphor, laudanum, sulphur and lime. They arm themselves with disinfectants. They go forth asking "Who's afraid?"—while a little voice within their jackets answers in a whisper, "I," "I," "I." If Death could ever "grin horribly a ghastly smile," it must be when he sees the extraordinary respect which is exhibited for him when men for the first time *see* the danger that is *always* about them.

We do not think it discreditable to fear the pestilence. But when we have employed all the means in our power to avert it; when, by cleanliness, temperance and prudence, we have done all that man can do, what remains for us, but with confiding trust in that Providence which guides those who rely upon His directions, to go forward calmly and fearlessly in the daily duties of life? It is weak and unmanly in the extreme, to rush from an excess of rashness to an excess of fear. Let us remember that Death is ever about us, in a thousand different shapes, whether cholera be present or not. Let us remember too that Death is our lot, and that, even if we escape the pestilence, we only avert for a short time the execution of a sentence which humanity cannot avoid, and which is often a blessing rather than a curse.—*Lanc. Union.*

The National Intelligencer.

The proprietors of this old and valuable paper have issued a Prospectus, (which we publish in another column,) in which the leading principles by which they will be governed in the management of the paper, are modestly and concisely set forth; and it is unnecessary for us to say, that they are precisely those which have heretofore characterized that publication. We have been constant readers of the National Intelligencer for many years, says the Clipper, and have always looked to it as a safe guide on national affairs; and have as uniformly admired the moderation, dignity and sincerity, with which its opinions have been advanced. Amidst the violent collisions of parties, and the vindictive feelings of partisans, the editors of the National Intelligencer have never deviated from the mild and gentlemanly course which they have adopted, nor stooped from their elevated position to retort the abusive language with which they were frequently assailed.—Whether in defence of, or in opposition to, an administration, they have invariably preserved the courtesy and independence so necessary to constitute a newspaper useful and instructive. We always open the paper with pleasure, because we are certain we shall encounter no harshness of language; no excess of passion; no insincere and canting appeals to party feeling. A paper thus conducted, cannot be otherwise than welcome to every man of reflection, be his political sentiments what they may—and hence the National Intelligencer is a universal favorite. May the proprietors reap a reward commensurate with their important services to the country.

☞Mr. BENTON's great speech on the subject of Slavery is being published in full. The first part is particularly bitter in its assaults upon Mr. Calhoun and the S. Carolina Disunionists. In regard to his "opinions," Mr. B refers to his votes, or 30 years, and says:

"But you want public declarations of personal sentiment: very good, you shall have them. My personal sentiments then, are against the institution of Slavery, and against its introduction into places in which it does not exist. If there was no slavery in Missouri to-day, I should certainly oppose its coming in: if there was none in the United States, I should certainly oppose its coming into the United States. As there is none in New Mexico, or California, I am against sending it to those territories, and could not vote for such a measure."

The Home Journal.

The first number of a new series of this popular Family Journal, will be issued on the 7th of July, with several new, original and attractive features. It is edited with great ability by Morris & Willis, No. 107 Fulton street, New York, at $2 a year in advance, or three copies for $5.

☞*Godey's Lady's Book*, for July, is already on our table. It is the first of the new volume, and is most splendidly embellished. There are 84 pages of reading matter—36 more than the ordinary number in Magazines. Godey now issues 40,000 copies of his beautiful Magazine monthly. He furnishes the Lady's Book and Ladies' Dollar Newspaper one year for $3.

☞*Sartain's Magazine* has also been received, splendidly embellished as usual. Its contents are all original, and of choice matter.—The new volume commences with this number.

Late from Europe.

The steamer Cambria arrived at Halifax on Wednesday, with seven days later advices from Europe.

There was a slight decline in the price of flour at Liverpool.

Great commotions continue to prevail in Hungary, but nothing decisive has taken place. A vast number of Austrian and Russian troops continue to pour into that country, and the Hungarians are falling back upon their strongholds and mountain fastnesses, where their chances of success will be much better.

The French army, at the last accounts, had not entered Rome. The troops manifest evident signs of sympathy with the Roman people. They have suffered much from exposure to malaria, and are becoming more and more disaffected. The negotiations entered into by the French Ambassador with the Roman Republic have failed—the people refusing to admit the French either as enemies or friends.

Extreme misery still pervades unhappy Ireland. Such is the destitution in one particular district, that a corpse, recently washed ashore, was seized and greedily devoured by the starving inhabitants.

The cholera has made its appearance in London, and prevails also in many parts of the country.

Dreadful Steamboat Explosion.

The steamer Embassy, from Pittsburg, bound for St. Louis, collapsed both flues of her starboard boiler, below Green River, on the morning of the 9th inst. Thirteen persons were instantly killed, and five others are missing—Twenty-eight others were severely scalded, some of them so seriously, that but slight hopes are entertained of their recovery. One of them, the first engineer, from Steubenville, has since died. The scene on board was of the most heart-rending description.

☞There were 44 new cases of cholera at New York on Friday, and 14 deaths. At St. Louis, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, there were 103 deaths by cholera: it is on the increase.

☞In addition to the million of dollars brought from California by the Crescent City, mentioned in a preceding column, we observe that a steamer had arrived at Panama with ANOTHER MILLION! A vessel also arrived at Havana with $200,000. So it goes.

LOUISVILLE, June 12.

A severe storm passed over the metropolis on Friday, doing immense damage. Both chimneys of the Peytona were blown overboard. Two or three coal boats in tow of the Belle of Nashville, and as many in tow of the Superb, were sunk.

The steamer Memphis encountered a severe gale near New Madrid, Mo. The pilot-house and the roof of the cabin was torn off, and both chimneys blown down by the storm. Three pilots, the carpenter, together with some thirteen others, were blown overboard and drowned. The captain, who was standing on the hurricane deck, was blown to the forecastle and seriously injured. The clerk's book, papers, and everything in the office was lost, together with a greater portion of the cabin furniture. Those of the passengers who remained in the cabin escaped uninjured.

One man standing on the hurricane deck was almost literally torn to pieces. The boat was greatly shattered.

Thunder-Storm.—A terrific thunder and hail storm passed over Western New York on the 3d instant, doing great damage to the crops and to the property in the villages. The Rochester Advertiser says that for the space of three-fourths of an hour the whole firmament was illuminated by the most vivid lightning, succeeded by constant peals of thunder. Six houses and one church were struck and more or less injured in Rochester; and many persons were knocked down and severely stunned in various parts of the country. The tower of St. John's church, at Buffalo, was struck and much shattered. The Buffalo Commercial says:

The fluid appeared to come down in a broad sheet of flame, enveloping nearly the whole church, and one gentleman, who beheld it from his window, saw balls of fire which lingered some seconds upon the roof. The choir of the church were rehearsing at the time, immediately a portion of the lower, but sustained no other injury than a severe shock and something of a fright, as the fluid passed off on the outside. We understand that two or three persons in the vicinity of the church were prostrated by the concussion.

Slave Trade in Cuba.—A correspondent of *La Verdad*, in a late number of that paper, says—

During the last four months 2400 negroes have been introduced into Cuba, and other shipments are expected daily, as it is known that 10,000 negroes have been purchased at the price of $8.50 each on the coast of Africa.

The ship Deucalion cleared at Boston on Monday for San Francisco, having on board *fifty houses*, with bricks, nails, &c. sufficient to put them in order for use immediately on her arrival out. Another vessel also cleared for the same destination having a large amount of building materials.

A Big Leaf.—A leaf of rhubarb has been left with the editor of the Westminster (Md.) Carroltonian, by Mr. Isaac Schriver, which measures over 24 feet in circumference and 2 feet 2 inches in diameter. He had one last year measuring 15 feet in circumference.

☞Rev. Charles A. Hay, late of Hanover, and formerly of Gettysburg, has accepted a call from the Lutheran Church at Harrisburg.

☞L. G. Brandebury, of Carlisle, an efficient working whig, has been appointed to a clerkship at Washington.

☞The Hon. Daniel M. Barringer, of N. C. has been offered by the President the appointment of Minister to Spain.

☞Ex-President Polk is lying very ill at his residence in Nashville, with but little prospect of recovery. His disease is chronic diarrhœa.—"Thus passes the glory of the world."

The Sulphur Specific for Cholera.

In reply to inquiries on the subject, we publish the recipe of Dr. Bird, of Chicago, at the same time recommending to all persons not to physic themselves unless under the advice of a physician:

"CHOLERA SPECIFIC—One part of pulverized charcoal to four parts of sulphur. One dose of four grains uniformly checks premonitory symptoms, such as pain, slight diarrhœa, &c. The same dose repeated every three or four hours ameliorates the patient's condition at once, and when used, in a few hours, entirely dissipates cholera symptoms."

Baltimore Price Current.

Flour,	-	-	4 50 to 4 62
Wheat,	-	-	1 07 to 1 11
Rye,	-	-	61 to 62
Corn,	-	-	56 to 59
Oats,	-	-	25 to 30
Beef Cattle,	-	-	6 00 to 8 25

MARRIED,

On the 7th inst. in the Conowago Catholic Church, by the Rev. Mr. Enders, Mr. FRANCIS HEHL, of Union township, to Miss MARIA ANN HARTUNG, of Hanover.

On the 30th ult., by the Rev. J. Ulrich, Mr. GEORGE STARNER, to Miss SARAH BROUCHER—all of Cumberland county.

On the same day by the same, Mr. WILLIAM B. YEATTS, to Miss HARRIET WOLF—both of this county.

On the 14th inst., by the same, Mr. GABRIEL JACOBS, to Miss MARY ANN RITTER—all of York county.

On the 27th ult, by Rev. W. A. Good, Mr. J. FREDERICK YINGLING, to Miss ELIZABETH HENRICH, of Adams county.

On Tuesday last, at Conowago Chapel, by Rev. Mr. Denecker, Mr. JACOB LEONARD, to Miss MARY GROFT—both of Conowago township.

At Eaton, Ohio, on the 5th inst., Dr. WM. P. BELL, (formerly of Gettysburg,) to Miss ANNIE, daughter of Joseph Cromwell, Esq., of Fishkill Landing, N. Y.

DIED,

On the 13th inst., Mrs. ESTHER LUPP, of Menallen township, in the 79th year of her age.

On the 6th inst., Mrs. CHRISTINA HUBE, wife of Mr. Lewis Hube, of Cumberland township, in the 34th year of her age.

COMMUNICATED.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

At a meeting of Gettys Lodge, No. 124, I. O. O. F., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted in reference to the death of Bro. DAVID WOLF, a member of this Lodge:

Resolved, That in the death of Bro. DAVID WOLF, this Lodge mourns the loss of a most exemplary member, and the community a worthy and industrious citizen. This dispensation of Providence inspires us with feelings of genuine sorrow, and we condole with the bereaved wife, parents and relatives of the deceased, in this, their severe affliction.

Resolved, That the Lodge Hall be placed in mourning for the space of thirty days.

Resolved, That the officers of the Lodge transmit to the family of the deceased a copy of these resolutions, with expressions of our participation, as far as possible, in their bereavement—and that they also be published in the newspapers of Gettysburg.

J. J. BALDWIN, *Sec'y.*

June 11, 1849.

NOTICE.

Estate of David Wolf, deceased.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of DAVID WOLF, late of Franklin township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said Estate, to call with him and settle the same; and those who have any claims, to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

JACOB LOWER, *Adm'r.*

June 18. 6t

LIVER COMPLAINT.—The only remedy ever offered to the public, which has never failed of working a cure, when directions are followed, is McLane's Liver Pill. It has now been several years before the public, and has been introduced in all sections of the Union.—Where it has been used, it has had the most triumphant success, and has actually driven out of use all other medicines. It has been tried under all the different phases of Hepatis, and has been found equally efficacious in all.

For sale by

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER, Gettysburg;
GALBRAITH & KNOUSS, Arendtsville;
JOHN MCKNIGHT, Bendersville;
JACOB S. HOLLINGER, Heidlersburg;
HOLTZINGER & FERREE, York Springs;
JACOB AULEBAUGH, Hampton;
J. S. HILDEBRAND, East Berlin;
H. SHRIVER, Littlestown.

June 18. 1t

POCKET BOOK LOST.

THE subscriber lost, sometime during Saturday last, either in Gettysburg, or a few miles up the Chambersburg turnpike, where he had been riding,

A fair-leather Pocket Book.

There was one five-dollar note in it, a number of notes of hand on different persons, and a great many receipts and bills. My name is written in the Book. Any person returning the same to me, may retain the money therein.

JAMES BOWEN.

Gettysburg, June 11. 3t

LUMBER YARD.

ON hand and for sale by the subscriber—a large quantity of RIVER BOARDS—

Yellow & White Pine Mountain Boards;
Pine, Chestnut and Oak Shingles;
Scantling & Shingling Laths;
Posts, Rails, &c., &c.,

All of which will be sold as cheap as possible, for the "*Cash only.*" Persons wanting Lumber, are respectfully invited to call and see.

GEORGE ARNOLD.

Gettysburg, June 11. tf

SCHOOL ACCOUNTS

Of the Borough of Gettysburg.

A. D. BUEHLER, Treasurer, in account with the School Directors of the Borough of Gettysburg, from June 1, 1848, to June 1, 1849.

DR.

	DOLLS.	CTS
To balance in hands of Treasurer, June 1, 1848,	$111	48
To outstanding Taxes for 1844, in hands of John Jenkins,	17	67
Balance of Duplicate for 1846, in hands of Q. Armstrong,	323	94
Do. for 1847, in hands of H. Welty,	302	56
Judgment against John Slentz,	164	80
Taxes assessed for the year ending June 1, 1849, in hands of Geo. Frey,	1727	47
Cash from State Appropriation for 1848–9,	201	24
Cash from Wm. Witherow, (Tax,)		35
Tuition from S. Welty,	5	11
Do. from Wm. Crapster,	7	00
Cash received from Bank of Gettysburg, (loan,)	200	00
Amount due Treasurer, June 1, 1849,	31	29
	$3,092	91

CR.

By orders issued on Treasurer, viz:

Tuition: T. R. Ditterline,	$130	00
" R. S. Paxton,	200	00
" Wm Witherow,	200	00
" T. Martin,	70	00
" Jesse Sibb,	24	00
" Wm. H. Witherow,	15	00
" Wm. Bogle,	203	10
" Miss Lord,	234	15¼
" Miss McCurdy,	200	00
" Miss Scanlan,	156	00
" Mrs. Keech,	48	00
	$1480	25¼
Rent of School Houses:		
S. Fahnestock, (in trust,) 54 00		
R. G. Harper, " 30 00	84	00
Sundry persons, for wood,	106	00
Globes and Mathematical instruments,	11	22¼
Repairs and Cleansing of School Houses, Furniture, &c.,	56	27
Cutting of Wood, and other incidental expenses,	44	41
Printing, Blanks, &c.,	22	75
D. M. Smyser, Esq., Attorney's fees,	20	00
D. McConaughy, Attorney's fees in suit, collections, and conveyancing,	20	50
H. J. Schreiner, stationery, light, fuel, &c.	10	00
Releases to John Brown,		65
Releases and per-centage to Quintin Armstrong,	113	73
Do. to Henry Welty,	119	60
Releases to Geo. Frey,	5	87
Balance on Duplicate for 1848–9, in hands of Geo. Frey,	997	65
	$3,092	91

We hereby certify that the foregoing account of A. D. BUEHLER, Treasurer, has been examined and settled, and the same is correct.

D. McCONAUGHY, PRES'T.

F. E. VANDERSLOOT, SEC'Y.

June 18. 3t

Terms of Subscription to the National Intelligencer.

This long established paper is published in the city of Washington, by the undersigned, daily, thrice a week the year round, and weekly, on the following terms:

DAILY, at Ten Dollars per year. The Daily paper, besides the Laws of the United States, Official Acts of the Executive, State Papers, Debates in Congress, Literary Articles, Foreign and Domestic Correspondence, Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, and Advertisements, contains a great quantity of other matter, and especially such as concerns the interests of the city and occurrences within the District, which are necessarily excluded from the tri-weekly paper.

TRI-WEEKLY, (all the year round,) at Six Dollars per year. In this paper are published all the most important contents of the Daily paper, as above enumerated, and as much of the miscellaneous matter as it is possible to compress in its comparatively limited space.

WEEKLY, (a sheet twice the size of either of the preceding,) at Three Dollars per year, to be paid in all cases in advance, no accounts being opened at the office in connexion with it. This paper contains the proceedings of Congress, the Editorial matter generally, the Official Acts, and the Foreign and Domestic Correspondence and Intelligence to the fullest extent that a single sheet will allow.

☞A remittance of money by mail will ensure the transmission of either of the above papers for such length of time as the amount remitted will suffice to pay for.

GALES & SEATON.

Washington, June 18.

M'Allister's Ointment.

Containing no Mercury, or other Mineral.

M'ALLISTER'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT, has been well tested, during the last sixteen years, and more than ONE MILLION BOXES having been sold within the last four years, shows how fast it is coming into *public favor*; it may be said, *truly*, this is "THE FAMILY FRIEND," it may be used with *perfect safety*. If MOTHERS and NURSES knew its value, in cases of *Swollen* or *Sore Breasts*, they would always apply it. In such cases, if used freely, and according to the directions, it gives relief in a very few hours.

BURNS—It is one of the best things in the world for Burns.

PILES.—Thousands are yearly cured by this Ointment. It never fails in giving relief for the Piles.

Around the Box are Directions for using M'Allister's Ointment for Scrofula, Liver Complaint, Erysipelas, Tetter, Chilblain, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Quincy, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Nervous Affections, Pains, Disease of the Spine, Head Ache, Asthma, Deafness, Ear Ache, Burns, Corns, all Diseases of the Skin; Sore Lips, Pimples, &c., Stiffness of the Joints, Swelling of the Limbs, Sores, Rheumatism, Piles, Cold Feet, Croup, Swelled or Broken Breast, Tooth Ache, Ague in the Face, &c., &c.

☞This Ointment is good for any part of the body or limbs when inflamed. In some cases it should be applied often.

CAUTION.—No Ointment will be genuine unless the name of James M'Allister is written with a pen upon every label.

For sale by my Agents in all the principal cities and towns in the United States.

JAMES M'ALLISTER,
Sole Proprietor of the above Medicine.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE removed to 25 North Third street, Philadelphia.

☞PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX.☜

AGENTS.—S. S. FORNEY, Gettysburg; Joseph R. Henry, Abbottstown; Motter & Rowe, Emmitsburg; J. W. Schmidt, Hanover; C. A. Morris & Co., York; L. Denig, Chambersburg.

June 18 1y

BOROUGH ORDINANCE.

WHEREAS, the approach of the Cholera requires that the most efficient means should be adopted to remove from our midst all impurities which might cause or promote disease—

Be it enacted, by the Town Council of the Borough of Gettysburg, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That if any person or persons owning or occupying any Lot of ground or premises, within the Borough of Gettysburg, shall suffer any mud, excrement, garbage, dirt, stagnant water, or other filth, from which may arise any effluvia, offensive and injurious to the citizens of said Borough, to accumulate or remain on the premises, in said Borough, so owned or occupied, every such person or persons so offending, and being thereof convicted before the Burgess of the said Borough, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence, the sum of Four dollars, together with the costs of removing the said annoyance, and the costs of prosecution.

Enacted June 7, 1849.

DAVID HEAGY, *Pres't.*

ATTEST—D. MCCONAUGHY, *Clerk.*

June 11. 3t

FAYETTEVILLE.

THE subscriber will sell at Private Sale, the following property, viz:

A TWO-STORY HOUSE, with a one-story wing building, and LOT OF GROUND, with a well of water at the door, and STABLE and other improvements thereon—made as the property of Tobias Ritter's Heirs.

—ALSO—

A TWO STORY DOUBLE HOUSE, containing nine rooms and a Kitchen, and LOT OF GROUND, with other improvements thereon—made as the property of Adam Pritts, of Ohio. Both these properties are situated in the most pleasant and business part of East Fayetteville, Franklin county, Pa.

HE WILL ALSO SELL HIS

FARM,

CONTAINING ABOUT

125 Acres of Patented Land,

about the one-half of which is cleared, and under good fence, the greater part in Clover and other grass; the other half being good Timber-Land—such as Oak, Pine, Chestnut, &c.; the improvements being a Log and Weather-boarded TWO STORY HOUSE, a well of excellent water near it, a Log and Frame BARN, and Stabling, with a variety of Fruit Trees of various kinds. This Property is situate about one mile North-west of Renfrew's Mill, on the big road leading from the Pike, at J. Conrad's tavern, to Shippensburg, Carlisle, &c., and about two miles north of Fayetteville.

☞All of the above Property will be sold LOW. For terms apply to the subscriber, residing near Brown's tavern, East Fayetteville, aforesaid.

J. HEYSINGER.

Fayetteville, June 11. tf

NOTICE.

Estate of Hannah Blakely, deceased.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of HANNAH BLAKELY, late of Menallen township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all those indebted to said estate, to pay the same without delay; and those having claims, to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

PHILIP BEAMER, *Adm'r.*

June 4. 6t

NOTICE.

Estate of Robert Douglass, deceased.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of ROBERT DOUGLASS, late of Hamiltonban township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Washington township, Franklin county, he hereby gives notice to those indebted to said estate, to pay the same without delay; and those having claims to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

ABRAHAM STONER, *Adm'r.*

June 4. 6t

☞Persons having claims may present them, if more convenient, to MOSES MCCLEAN, Esq. of Gettysburg.

NOTICE.

Estate of John Stoner, Jun., deceased.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of JOHN STONER, Jun., late of Franklin township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all those indebted to said Estate to pay the same without delay; and those having claims, to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

JACOB FULWEILER, *Adm'r.*

June 4. 6t

COUNTY TREASURER.

THE undersigned, grateful for the warm and generous support extended to him by his friends two years ago, again announces himself a Candidate for the office of COUNTY TREASURER, (subject to the action of the Whig County Convention,) and respectfully solicits the support and suffrages of his fellow-citizens.

JOHN FAHNESTOCK.

Gettysburg, April 30. tc

COUNTY TREASURER.

THE subscriber respectfully announces himself to the Voters of Adams County, as a Candidate for the Office of COUNTY TREASURER, (subject to the action of the Whig County Convention,) and would be thankful for the support of his fellow-citizens.

GEORGE ARNOLD.

Gettysburg, April 30. tc

NOTICE.

THE first and final account of SAMUEL DEARDORFF, Assignee of the estate and effects of JOHN MUSSER, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county; and said Court has appointed *Monday the 20th day of August next*, for the confirmation and allowance of said account, unless cause to the contrary be shown.

JOHN PICKING, *Proth'y.*

Prothonotary's Office, Gettysburg, May 28, 1849. 3t

ON HAND AND FOR SALE, by the subscriber, a few **Hathaway Cook Stoves.**

GEO. ARNOLD.

June 11. tf

FRESH CHEESE.

THOSE wanting good NEW ENGLAND CHEESE, can be accommodated by calling at STEVENSON'S.

Collateral Inheritance Tax.

ALL persons interested in the estates of persons who have died in Adams county, whose estates are subject to the payment of the Collateral Inheritance Tax are hereby notified that in pursuance of an Act of Assembly of 10th April, 1849, the Register of Wills of the County is required to issue a citation to Executors, Administrators, and Heirs, in every such Estate, and enforce payment by suit, and that in all cases, if said tax is not paid before the time limited in said act, interest at the rate of 12 per centum is required to be charged from the death of the decedent.

In all cases of persons who have died *since* the passage of said act, or shall die, whose estates are subject to said tax, the sum of 5 per centum is to be allowed, if the same is paid within *three months*, but if not paid within one year, 12 per centum is to be charged as interest thereon.

In all Estates subject to said tax, where letters of Administration have not been issued, the heirs and persons interested are notified that if there is further delay, an Administrator will be appointed to collect and pay over said tax.

WM. W. HAMERSLY, *Register*.

Register's Office, Gettysburg, May 21, 1849. 6t

A LIST OF PERSONS

RETURNED for License under the Act of Assembly passed the 10th day of April, 1849, entitled "An Act to create a Sinking Fund, and to provide for the gradual and certain extinguishment of the debt of the Commonwealth, to wit:

DISTILLERIES.

Class.		Am't of License.
10. Geo. L. Schriver,	Cumberland,	$5 00
10. David Rhodes,	"	5 00
9. Wm. S. Jenkins,	Conowago	8 00
10. John Kindig,	"	5 00
10. Samuel Hoke,	"	5 00
10. John Bard,	Union,	5 00
10. Michael Enger,	"	5 00
10. John Hostetter,	"	5 00
10. Henry Wolf,	Hamilton,	5 00
10. James McDivit,	Liberty,	5 00
10. Nicholas Bushey,	Menallen,	5 00
10. Charles McKendrick,	"	5 00

MEDICINES.

4. S. H. Buehler,	Gettysburg,	5 00
4. S. S. Forney,	"	5 00
4. J. M. Stevenson,	"	5 00
3. E. T. Miller,	Berlin,	10 00

The undersigned, Appraiser of Mercantile Taxes for the County of Adams, will hold an APPEAL on *Wednesday the 20th of June*, 1849, in the Commissioners' office, where all persons aggrieved may attend.

J. AUGHINBAUGH, *Mercantile Appraiser*.

Gettysburg, May. 28. td

NOTICE.

THE account of SAMUEL DEARDORFF, Assignee of the estate and effects of ABRAHAM SHAEFFER, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county; and said Court has appointed *Monday the 20th day of August next*, for the confirmation and allowance of said account, unless cause to the contrary be shown.

JOHN PICKING, *Proth'y*.

Prothonotary's Office, Gettysburg, May 28, 1849. 3t

NOTICE.

THE first account of ISAAC B. TROSTLE, Assignee of the estate and effects of ABRAHAM BROUGH, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county; and said Court has appointed the *Third Monday of August next*, for the confirmation and allowance of said account, unless cause to the contrary be shown.

JOHN PICKING, *Proth'y*.

Prothonotary's Office, Gettysburg, May 28, 1849. 3t

Appleton's Great Central CHEAP BOOK STORE,

164 Chesnut Street, Corner of Seventh, Swaim's Buildings, Philadelphia.

KNOWING the wants of the community, the Proprietor of this Establishment has fitted up a Store in the most elegant manner, having due regard to the comfort of his customers, so that every stranger visiting his Book Store, may feel entirely at home. HIS IMMENSE STOCK OF BOOKS is classified according to the various Departments of Literature, so that visitors can find the Books they are in search of for themselves. Buying his Stock for the most part at the Auction Sales, and being connected with one of the largest Publishing Houses in this country, besides publishing largely himself, enables him to sell all Books at

LOWER PRICES

than any other house of a similar character on this continent. His facilities for the Importation of Books from Europe are unsurpassed, having a branch of his Establishment in London, where orders of private gentlemen are carefully executed and forwarded to this country by every steamer and Packet.

A CATALOGUE

of Books with the prices attached is issued quarterly, containing Lists of New Additions made to his large collection, which are in all cases for sale at the LOWEST PRICES, or from 25 to 75 per cent. below Publishers' prices. Thus in buying even a few Books, quite a considerable amount is saved.

As a still further INDUCEMENT to strangers visiting the city, every one who purchases *One Dollar's worth* of Books, will receive a copy of the "STRANGER IN PHILADELPHIA," an elegant 18mo. volume, the price of which is 25 cents.

☞ The limits of an advertisement are too confined to enumerate the prices of any of the Books, or to give even a faint idea of the *immense advantages* to be derived from purchasing at the *Great Central Cheap Book Store*, but let all who are in search of Books send for a Catalogue, and buy the Books they are in want of, and when visiting the city, give Appleton one call, and you will be sure to call again.

STATIONERY

in all its branches, furnished at the Lowest Prices. The *Initials* of those purchasing Letter and Note Paper, neatly stamped in the corner, without charge.

Orders for any article may be sent by mail, addressed to the Proprietor, and the directions in all cases will be fully carried out, with great punctuality and despatch.

Orders for Catalogues should be *pre-paid*.

GEO. S. APPLETON, *Bookseller, Publisher, Importer, and Stationer*, 164 *Chesnut St., cor. of Seventh, Swaim's Buildings*.

May 14. 3m

WM. B. M'CLELLAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE South East Corner of the Franklin House, formerly occupied as Sheriff's Office by Geo. W. M'Clellan, Esq.

Dec. 23. tf

GETTYSBURG FEMALE SEMINARY.

THIS Institution, for the education of Young Ladies, will be opened on the *7th of May*, in High street, under the superintendence of MRS. and MISS WALLACE, who will give instruction in all the elementary and higher branches of an English education; and in Music, Drawing, Painting, French, and Fancy work.

TERMS.

English studies, for a session of four months, from	$4 to $5
Music, per quarter of eleven weeks,	$10
Drawing, Oriental Teinting, French, the various kinds of Fancy-work, as Wax work, Shell-work, Worsted-work, &c.; each in advance, per qr.	$5 00

There will be an Examination of the School at the close of each session.

April 16. tf

REMOVAL.

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.,

DENTIST.

HAS removed his Office to the building opposite the Lutheran Church in Chambersburg-street, two doors east of Mr. Middlecoff's Store, where those wishing to have any Dental operations performed, are respectfully invited to call.

REFERENCES.

Dr. C. N. Berluchy, " D. Horner, " C. A. Cowgill, " D. Gilbert, } Rev. J. C. Watson, D. D., " C. P. Krauth, D. D., " Prof. M. Jacobs, " " H. L. Baugher, " " W. M. Reynolds.

Gettysburg, July 3. tf

LAW NOTICE.

James G. Reed,

LATELY from Pittsburg, designs making Gettysburg his permanent place of residence, and to pursue there the practice of the Law. He has made arrangements with his father, JOHN REED, Esq., of Carlisle, to have his aid and assistance in all such cases as may require it. He will be found at all times at his Office, on the south side of the Public Square, two doors west of the "Sentinel" office.

April 10. tf

D. M'CONAUGHY, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE in the Southwest Corner of the Public Square, one door west of George Arnold's Store, formerly occupied as a Law Office by John M'Conaughy, Esq. deceased. He solicits, and by prompt and faithful attention to business in his profession, it will be his endeavor to merit confidence and patronage.

☞ D. M'CONAUGHY will also attend promptly to all business entrusted to him as

AGENT AND SOLICITOR

For Patents and Pensions.

He has made arrangements through which he can furnish very desirable facilities to applicants, and entirely relieve them from the necessity of a journey to Washington, on application to him personally or by letter.

Gettysburg, April 5.

COACH, HOUSE, SIGN & CLOTH PAINTING.

THE subscriber has REMOVED his shop to the Old Stand, on Washington street, between Chambersburg and Middle streets, formerly known as "Weaver's Paint Shop," where he has always on hand

Canvass for Carriages,

as cheap as can be had in the City. He has also

Carriages, Buggies, & Jersey Wagons,

which he will sell low. ☞ All kinds of repairing done on the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms.

☞ All Kinds of Country Produce taken for Repairing.

J. G. FREY.

Jan. 8 tf

COACH MAKING.

THE subscriber, thankful for past favors respectfully informs the public that he continues the *COACH-MAKING BUSINESS*, in all its various branches, at his Old Stand in York street, (formerly Buckingham's) where he has on hand, and will manufacture to order

CARRIAGES, Buggies, Jersey Wagons, &c.

all of the best materials, and by the best of workmen. ☞ Call and judge for yourselves.

LEONARD STOUGH.

Gettysburg, April 20. tf

Domestic Industry is the Wealth of Nations.

Fresh Assortment of

HATS.

THE subscriber has a good assortment of FASHIONABLE HATS, which he is prepared to sell at ¼ to ⅓ *lower than heretofore*, and MUCH LOWER than they are regularly retailed at in the cities.

A good fur Hat, warranted,	$1 00
Fine Silk do. fur body,	2 00
Nine Nutria do.,	3 00
Fine Monterey do.,	1 00
Russia do.,	2 00
Moleskin, extra quality,	$2 50 to 4 00

Fine Russia Hats, and other kinds LOW.—The public are invited to call and satisfy themselves.

☞ Terms CASH, *and only one price*.

S. S. McCREARY.

Gettysburg, Jan. 15. tf

NEW WINE & LIQUOR STORE.

M. & A. HAY,

WOULD respectfully make known to the public that they have opened a WINE AND LIQUOR STORE in the house formerly kept as Hay's Tavern, *Sign of the Indian King*, on the south side of Main street, a few doors west of the Market House, and adjoining the residence of Charles A. Barnitz, Esq. in the Borough of York, where they will constantly have on hand for sale a choice and well selected assortment of

Wines, Brandies, Gins

RUMS, WHISKEYS,

CORDIALS AND BITTERS

of all qualities and prices.

☞ M. & A. HAY respectfully invite those who may need articles in their line to give them a call, as they are confident that they can please them both as regards quality and price, great care having been taken in the selection of their stock.

York, Feb. 23 tf

CHOICE SPRING GOODS, AND RARE BARGAINS!

D. MIDDLECOFF

HAS just opened a large and general assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

COMPRISING EVERY THING DESIRABLE FOR

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear,

which will be sold CHEAP, *beyond all precedent*. He has

Prints at 2 cents, Muslin 2, Ginghams, Lawns, Checks and Tickings, at a sp.

Also, Silks, Lin. Lustres, Berages, Organdis, &c., together with a fine lot of Black Goods.—Also,

Bonnets, Hats, Boots, Shoes, Parasols, &c.

☞ Persons wishing cheap Goods, of a first-rate quality, are respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves.

May 7. tf

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

THE subscriber has just received, at his old stand, a new STOCK OF GOODS, which, having been purchased towards the close of the market season, (Goods having fallen considerably,) he is enabled to offer at *much reduced prices*. It embraces a full and well-selected assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER

Dry Goods, Groceries,

Queensware, Hardware, &c.,

which he asks those wishing to purchase, to call and examine, confident of pleasing.

J. M. STEVENSON.

April 30. tf

NEW GOODS, At prices that cannot be beat.

GEORGE ARNOLD,

AT the old and well known Stand, has just received, and is now opening, as usual, as large and well selected a STOCK OF GOODS, as has been offered to the public at any time; consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware,

QUEENSWARE, HOLLOW-WARE, &c.,

Leghorn, Straw & Gimp Bonnets, &c.

All of which have been purchased on the very best terms, and will be sold at prices to suit the times. We will not misrepresent nor deceive you by saying that we can sell Goods "*Thirty per cent.*" cheaper than any other establishment—but we will confine ourselves to the plain acts, and that is, that we will sell any and every article as cheap, if not a little cheaper, than they can be sold elsewhere. Our prices are uniform, and we warrant all Goods sold to be as represented.

☞ The Ladies' attention particularly is invited to a large and very handsome selection of

Silks and Fancy Goods

generally. Please give us a call, examine and judge for yourselves.

GEORGE ARNOLD.

Gettysburg, April 9. tf

$1 75 for a Whole Summer Suit!!!

(*COAT, VEST & PANTS.*)

MARCUS SAMSON

RETURNS his thanks to his old customers, and informs them and the public generally that he has within a few days returned from the cities with a new supply of

SUMMER GOODS,

of all kinds. His prices are ASTONISHINGLY LOW, and so low that persons at a distance even would save money and be well paid for their time and trouble in coming to his store in Gettysburg, to purchase their summer clothing. As he sells for CASH, and has but ONE PRICE, he has no hesitation in publishing a list of his prices. He purchases for cash, and as his expenses are comparatively small, and as he attends to his business himself, he is satisfied with small profits, and is therefore enabled to sell cheaper than any other establishment.—The careful attention of the public is invited to the following prices:

COATS—Fine Cloth and Dress, from $6 to $16; Business, from $2 50 to $6; Cloth Sack, $4 50 to $8; Linen Summer $1 to $1 50; Fine Cashmeret, $3 to $5 50; Tweed $1 25 to $4 50; Cassinet, $3 50 to $4 50.

PANTS—Double Mill'd Cassimere, from $2 50 to $4 50; Single Mill'd Cassimere, $2 to $3; Summer Cloth $1 25 to $2. Linen Drilling, $1 to $1 50; Cassinet $1 to $2 50; Cotton, 62½ cts. to $1 25.

VESTS—Silk, from $1 50 to $3; Satin, $1 50 to $3 50; Merino and Cassimere, $1 to $2; Bombazine, $1 to $1 50; Marseilles, 50 cts. to $1 75; Cassimere and Cloth $2 to $2 50.

In addition he has for sale Gloves, Suspenders, Stocks, Cravats, Scarfs, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Shirts, (a large supply, from 50 cts. to $2 each,) Drawers, a great variety of Under Shirts, &c., &c. Also a large stock of Fancy Goods, Steel Beads, Jewelry, Caps, Slouch Hats, Outer Shoes, Dish Covers, Horse Nets, Plaids, with a few Gothic Thirty-hour and Eight day CLOCKS. He cannot enumerate more in the limits of an advertisement, but requests ALL to call at his Store and examine his stock, which he is satisfied is the cheapest ever brought to Gettysburg. Remember the Variety and One Price Store of MARCUS SAMSON, in York street, opposite the Bank.

☞ He has also on hand Two Second-handed BUGGIES, one CARRIAGE, and a HORSE, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms.

☞ He has also a fine crop of GRASS which he will dispose of.

May 21. tf

Freights from Philadelphia.

REGULAR LINE OF CARS.

THE subscriber runs a Regular Line of Burthen Cars between *PHILADELPHIA AND YORK*, for the Transportation of all kinds of Freight to or from York and the adjoining Counties.

Prices of Freight on Merchandize generally, 30 cents per hundred.

Groceries or Hardware when 6000 lbs. or more, 25 cents per hundred.

Coffee, if 6000 lbs. or more, 20 cents per hundred.

Salt per sack, 30 cents per hundred.

☞ All kinds of Freight to Philadelphia solicited and carried at low rates.

Warehouse in Philadelphia, at No. 365 Market street.—A. L. GERHART, *Agent*.

Warehouse in York at Rail Road Depot, adjoining P. A. & S. Small.

HENRY KAUFFELT.

York, April 20. tf

NOTICE.

THIS is to give notice that the partnership, in the practice of the Law, heretofore existing between the subscriber and R. G. McCREARY, Esq. has been this day dissolved by mutual consent; and that all the professional business, in which the subscriber has been at any time engaged, either alone or in partnership with others, has been placed in the hands of R. G. McCREARY, Esq., to be conducted by him to completion, the said subscriber having full confidence in his integrity and ability to do so to the satisfaction of all concerned.

JAMES COOPER.

April 3, 1849. 3m

GETTYSBURG FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he still continues to carry on the FOUNDRY BUSINESS, in all its branches, at his old establishment, in the Western part of Gettysburg, where he has constantly on hand all sorts of

HOLLOWARE,

such as Kettles, Pots, Ovens, Skillets, Pans, Griddles, &c. of all sizes; also, *STOVES* of every size and variety, including Common, Parlor, Air-tight and Cooking Stoves—among them the far-famed HATHAWAYS.

To Farmers he would say, he has on hand an excellent assortment of

THRESHING MACHINES,

Hovey's celebrated Straw-cutters; the renowned Seyler Ploughs; also Woodcock's and Withers; also, Points, Cutters, Shares, &c.

BLACKSMITHING is carried on in its different branches, by the best of workmen.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS ALSO OPENED A

BOOT & SHOE SHOP,

in the South end of the Foundry Building, where, with good workmen and excellent materials, the neatest fits and best work will be made.—

☞ Ladies will be waited on at their residence.

All of the above mentioned articles will be sold as cheap, for Cash or Country Produce, as they can be had any where else. All orders will be promptly attended to.

☞ Repairing, of all kinds, done at the shortest notice.

T. WARREN.

Gettysburg, May 8. tf

JOHN BRINGMAN, CABINET MAKER,

GRATEFUL for the liberal share of patronage he has heretofore received, takes this method of respectfully informing the public, that he still continues his business of

Cabinet Making,

at the Old Stand, in South Baltimore street, Gettysburg, Second Square, where he is prepared to make every variety of

FURNITURE,

INCLUDING

Bureaus, Centre and Dining Tables, Bedsteads, Cupboards, Work, Wash, and Candle-Stands, &c. &c.

in a neat, substantial, workmanlike manner, *at prices to suit the times.*

☞ He is always prepared to make

COFFINS

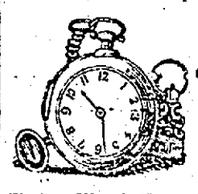
according to order, and at the shortest notice. Having a good and handsome HEARSE, he can convey corpses to any burial ground at the lowest rate.

☞ LUMBER, and all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in exchange for work.

Gettysburg, Jan. 29. tf

FRESH ARRIVAL. CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY.

THE subscriber tenders his acknowledgments to his friends and the public for the liberal patronage hitherto extended to him, and respectfully informs them that he has just received from the city a new assortment of



CLOCKS

OF ALL KINDS—ALSO,

JEWELRY,

such as Rings, Breast-pins, Ear Rings, Watch Chains, Watch Keys, Guards, &c., &c. ALSO,

SPECTACLES,

and Glasses of all kinds and qualities—all of which will be sold low.

Clocks and Watches REPAIRED, as usual, at short notice.—Establishment in Chambersburg street, next door to S. H. Buehler's Book and Drug Store.

ALEXANDER FRAZER.

July 31. tf

A PURELY VEGETABLE MEDICINE.

Worsdell's Vegetable Restorative Pills.

HAVE been gradually but surely coming into favor, among the families of this Country for some years past. They have done this entirely through their great worth as a FAMILY MEDICINE. Agencies have been appointed, but no puffing and humbug such as is resorted to by quacks to sell their medicine has been done. The Pills are offered for sale and have and will continue to be sold by all the principal storekeepers. The proprietors claim for their Medicine the following advantages over all others—viz: They are PURELY VEGETABLE. They are CERTAIN TO OPERATE. Their operation is free from all PAIN. They can be used with equal benefit by the YOUNGEST INFANT and the STRONGEST MAN—their efficiency in *Fevers, Ague, Headaches, Habitual Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Cholera Morbus, &c.*, has been proved upon thousands. They are a Certain Cure for Worms. The proprietors possess a certificate from a gentleman in St. Louis who was cured of a TAPE WORM by the use of them.

Try them—they will not fail.

Travelling agent for the State of Pennsylvania—CHARLES P. AMET. For sale, price 25 cents a box, containing FIFTY PILLS, with full directions, by the following Agents in Adams County:

S. S. FORNEY, Gettysburg; LILLY & REILEY, New Oxford; SNEERINGER & Co. Littlestown; A. T. WRIGHT, Bendersville; JACOB S. HOLLINGER, Heidlersburg; W. R. STEWART, Petersburg.

A. WEEKS & CO.

Proprietors, Laboratory No. 141 Chestnut st. Philadelphia, Feb. 5. 1y

☞ LADIES! ☜

The prettiest Calicoes, Ginghams, &c. in town, are to be found at STEVENSON'S. Go and see them.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE.

THE subscriber intending to remove to the West, offers for sale his

HOUSE AND LOT

of Ground, situate on the Chambersburg turnpike, within the borough limits. The House is convenient and desirable, and all is in good order. It will be sold upon very reasonable terms—which will be made known by the subscriber.

VALENTINE WERNER.

Gettysburg, April 2. tf

GRÆFENBURG SPRINGS.

THE Proprietor of these celebrated "COLD SPRINGS" will open his new and elegantly furnished establishment in April, both for the accommodation of transient visitors, and the those who may wish regularly to undergo for "Water Cure Treatment." (To this end he has secured the services of a gentleman who is thoroughly acquainted with the "Principles & Practice of the Water Cure," and a graduate of one of the most respectable Medical Schools in the country.)

His accommodations are ample, and for cheapness cannot be surpassed in the country.

His baths are conveniently arranged, with spacious and elegant bathing houses, furnished with sleeping apartments, &c; the baths designed for the use of the Ladies, being separate and distant from those of the Gentlemen.

The facilities of this institution for the "Practice of the Water Cure," as regards the abundance and variety of its waters, the pure and exhilirating air, the picturesque and romantic mountain scenery, the sequestered walks, &c., are not surpassed, if indeed they are equalled, in the State; which, together with its central location, and easy access from all quarters, combine to make it an inviting

Watering Place.

The precise location of these Springs is at the base of the South Mountain, on the turnpike leading from Baltimore to Pittsburg; ten and a half miles east of Chambersburg, and fourteen and a half miles west of Gettysburg, known as

Goodyear's Springs.

Stages run daily on this road, from Baltimore and York via Gettysburg and Chambersburg.

During the past several years some remarkable and interesting cures of *Lung and Liver Diseases, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, &c.* have been effected at these Springs.

Persons coming to the institution to undergo the "Water Cure Treatment," should bring with them two linen sheets, two blankets, six coarse towels and a few yards of linen.

No pains will be spared to render this place a Home for all; a place of rest for the weary, and of relief for the sick and afflicted.

The charges will be so accommodated as not to exclude even the poorest person from the benefits of the Institution.

DAVID GOODYEAR, *Proprietor*.

April 9. tf

Approved Unanimously.

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

IT is not our wish to trifle with the health of the community. We desire to be governed by a sacred regard to truth in whatever is here stated in relation to this extraordinary medicine; and it is this feeling of sincerity and good faith which prompts us again and again to call attention to it. We believe that no article has ever been discovered that has conferred a greater amount of benefit on the community, and the more it is known the better it is appreciated.

Save Your Doctor's Bills.

Thousands of dollars of doctor's bills have been saved by the use of this medicine, and there is little doubt that if it were more generally resorted to than it is, sickness would in most cases be prevented.

NEW YORK, April 17, 1848.

This is to certify that I have used Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills in my family for more than four years, and, as a family medicine, believe them the best in the world. During that period, I have had no occasion for a physician, though my daughter and wife have been very low several times.

WILSON TREADWELL, *Rivington st.*

Nervous Debility—Loss of Energy.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills speedily and permanently restore the declining powers of the human body. This may at first be doubted, but no fact is better established.—Those who use the SONDISANT Sarsaparillas for this purpose, overlook, in doing so, a medicine far less expensive and more effectual.

Clymer, Chautauque Co., N. Y. Oct. 15, 1848.

Dr. Wm. Wright—Sir: For the last three or four years I had been gradually running down, and finally became so weak that I was unable to perform my usual labor. I was advised to try your Indian Vegetable Pills, and I am gratified to state that by the use of three or four boxes I began to feel like myself again, and am now thoroughly cured.

From my own experience I can commend your Pills to the afflicted, with confidence that they will be found a medicine of great efficacy and value.

Yours truly,

JOHN CLEAVELAND.

Well Spoken of by All!

Angelica, Allegheny Co., N. Y. Sept. 20, 1848.

Dr. Wright, Philadelphia—Sir:

I am at a loss to express with words what has been said in praise of your Indian Vegetable Pills. All that I have sold to, without exception, speak very highly of them. I have acted as your Agent here for the last two years, and have frequently used the Pills myself. I can speak from experience on the subject, and can cordially recommend them to my acquaintances, and to the public in general.

Respectfully yours,

ISRAEL N. HOWE.

Let it be remembered that Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are prepared with special reference to the laws governing the human body.—Consequently, they are always useful, always effective in rooting out disease. Every family should keep them at hand.

Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations.

Remember, that the original and only genuine INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS have a written signature of WILLIAM WRIGHT on the top label of each box.

The genuine is for sale by J. M. STEVENSON, sole agent for Gettysburg; and by agents in all parts of the State.

Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, wholesale and retail, 169 Race st. Phila.; 288 Greenwich st. N. Y., and 198 Tremont st. Boston.

Jan. 29.

☞ JUST received—Fresh SHAD, HERRING and MACKEREL by the Barrel, or retail, at STEVENSON'S Store.

April 9.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Commissioners will make an abatement of FIVE PER CENT. upon all State and County Taxes assessed for the year 1849, and paid to Collectors *on or before the 30th of June next*, and Collectors are hereby required to make said abatement to all persons paying before said day.—Collectors will be required to make their payment to the County Treasurer *on or before the 3d day of July next*, otherwise they will not be entitled to any abatement. It will be the duty of Collectors to call upon individuals personally, between this and the first of July next.

A. HEINTZELMAN, JACOB KING, J. G. MORNINGSTAR, } *Comm'rs.*

ATTEST—J. AUGHINBAUGH, *Clerk*.

April 30. td

BRANT'S INDIAN PULMONARY BALSAM,

Has cured without the least shadow of doubt, *very many* of the *most strongly* developed cases of *ulcerated* and *diseased lungs*—such cases as were never cured by any other medicines—and which were *so utterly hopeless*, that the diseased persons were pronounced by physicians and friends, to be ACTUALLY DYING.

This Balsam is a VEGETABLE compound, which never injures any person when it is used for the *cure* of *Chronic diseases*. It possesses *strong, active*, PURIFYING and ALTERATIVE properties, and such *other medications* as are ESSENTIALLY NECESSARY to cure all Coughs, and *to cure* that *very identical* COLDS DISEASE, which is called by physicians and others, and is really considered to be, without the least doubt,

Pulmonary Consumption.

This Balsam heals and *cures ulcers* in the *Lungs*, and elsewhere *internally*, as *certainly* and *safily* as that other medicine which we call "BRANT'S PURIFYING EXTRACT" *cures* and *heals* ulcers *externally*. *This* BALSAM will cure *Nine* cases of *Cough* and *Consumption* out of *Ten*, after all other remedies have failed to cure.

THOUSANDS OF CONSUMPTIONS

and *Coughs* having been cured by it, testify and prove its *unfailing efficacy* in all diseases of the LUNGS, THROAT, and BREAST.

We are fully aware of the very strong and positive assertions which we have made above, and we would not have so asserted, had we not also been confident that the respectable testimony annexed, of some of the numerous cures said to have been effected by this BALSAM, *fully sustain and support us, in all we have asserted—and we* CHALLENGE THE PROPRIETOR *of any other remedy, to produce as respectable testimony of cures of as many* HOPELESS DYING PERSONS, *as we publish.*

BRANT'S INDIAN PULMONARY BALSAM cures *CONSUMPTION, Coughs, Colds, Spitting of Blood, Bleeding at the Lungs, Pain in the Breast* and *Side, Night-Sweats, Nervous Complaints, Palpitation of the Heart, Female Weaknesses* and *Complaints, Cholera Infantum, Dysentery*, and *Summer Complaints*.

DYING WOMAN SAVED.

We publish this cure of *Consumption*, it being one out of the many which can be adduced, to prove the magical power to save life, which this *Balsam possesses*—even after the person is considered by physicians and friends, to be in the *very last stages* of the disease—ACTUALLY DYING—and in this case so far gone, that her friends had *bought the cloth for her shroud* and *other burial clothes*. This cure was effected on *Mrs. Zilla Dykeman*, the wife of a respectable man residing at *Ballston Spa, Saratoga county, N. Y.*

Mr. Dykeman swore to the facts before *Thos. G. Young, Esq.*, Justice of the peace, and editor of a paper at Ballston, who certifies to the good character of Mr Dykeman, for veracity and respectable standing. *Mr. Joan Wait*, merchant at the same place, also certifies that he *knows all the facts* as stated; and that Mr. Dykeman's *character is good*. For the full particulars of this cure, SEE OUR PAMPHLETS.

BELIEVED IMPOSSIBLE TO LIVE.

Messrs. E. B. Caldwell & Co., of *East Oswego, Oswego Co., N. Y.*, respectable druggists, wrote to us, May 19th, 1848: We have just heard through Mr. Whitman, a respectable citizen of this place, of an important cure of *Consumption*, which BRANT'S INDIAN PULMONARY BALSAM has produced on the wife of an acquaintance of his, who resides in the town of Palermo, in this county. She had been long confined to her bed, and was so *dangerously diseased* that her friends *believed it impossible for her to live*

MORE THAN ONE DAY LONGER.

But, when *all other hope utterly failed*, she commenced taking *Brant's Pulmonary Balsam*, and its medical efficacy has raised her *from a dying bed*, so that she is now going about, and attending to her domestic household affairs and duties. She acknowledges, and it is very evident, that she is indebted to *Brant's Balsam* for her recovery from a long, severe, and dangerous sickness; and her friends and neighbors consider that medicine invaluable.

HIS LUNGS BLED—HE MUST DIE.

Mr. Z. S. Terry, merchant, Byron, Genesee County, N. Y., wrote, Aug. 24, 1846: *Brant's Medicine* is doing wonders here—it has cured a man of *Consumption*, that *all the physicians had said must die*. When he commenced taking Brant's Medicine, *he could not raise his hand* to his head; he *bled at the lungs*, and every symptom seemed to indicate that he must die; but, astonishing to all, he is now able to labor and rides all over the county. *He used only five bottles*. I will also show you, when I visit the city of New York in the spring, what *great things Brant has done for me*. It has also *cured a young lady of Consumption* in Orleans county, which her father says *no doctor could cure*.

RAISED FROM THE GRAVE.

Messrs. Pratt & Foster, merchants of West Cornwall, Conn., called on us at New York, April 21st, 1847, and said *Brant's Balsam* had *effected cures* of such *hopeless cases* of *Consumption* in their town, that now no other cough medicine could be sold there; that it had *raised some as if from the grave*—some that physicians and all the friends said must die. One gentleman, in particular, was so far gone that his physician told him it *was useless* to take any more medicine. He then, *when no hope was left*, began to take *Brant's Balsam*—got well—and is now as well as he ever was.

Doctors could give no Help.

Mr. Wm. D. Jennings, a merchant at *Pierpont Centre*, Ashtabula co., Ohio, wrote to us, October 2d, 1848, and stated a cure of CONSUMPTION which the use of BRANT'S INDIAN PULMONARY BALSAM had effected in *Mr. William Crocket* of an adjoining town. Mr. Crocket had sought relief from the best physicians and numerous medicines, but found none, for the fatal hand of that unrelenting monster *Consumption*, had taken fast hold on his vitals, and was so destroying and debilitating his body that he was a *mere skeleton*. He was *given up* by his physician, and all friends as one who would *soon inhabit a grave*. But even in this last extremity, strange and marvellous as it may seem, yet it is true, that the use of *only five bottles* of BRANT'S INDIAN PULMONARY BALSAM has unclinched the hand of the destroyer, and restored Mr. Crocket to health, and he is NOW A HEALTHY, HEARTY, RUGGED MAN.

BLEEDING AT THE LUNGS.

Mr. W. Chapman, merchant, Middlebury, state of Vermont, stated to us that his son was afflicted with bleeding at the lungs, and after all other remedies failed and his physicians *said he would die*, he made use of *Brant's Indian Pulmonary Balsam*, which soon *restored him to health*.

SHE COULD NOT SLEEP IN BED.

Mr. James Ivins, a merchant and miller of Kirkland, Lake Co., Ohio, wrote, Sept. 18th, 1848, that BRANT'S PULMONARY BALSAM was effecting some astonishing cures in that vicinity; one case in particular, was the wife of his head miller. She had been diseased for *fourteen years*, and her husband had spent almost all his earnings in paying doctors, and in trying all kinds of medicines, but to no purpose. She had not *laid or slept in her bed for several years*, in consequence of her disease; but now after using a *few bottles of Brant's Pulmonary Balsam*, she could lie and *enjoy sleep* in her bed as well as ever she could.

FEMALE WEAKNESSES & COMPLAINTS

No remedy offered to the public has ever been *half as certain* and *effectual* in *restoring ALL* the incidental *weaknesses* and *irregularities* of the sex, as BRANT'S PULMONARY BALSAM. It makes no difference whether the derangement be *suppression, excess*, or other *weakness*—it REGULATES ALL, by *strengthening* the system, *equalizing* the *circulation*, and SOOTHING and ALLAYING NERVOUS IRRITABILITY. *See Pamphlets.*

CHANGE OF LIFE.

From the *Girl* to the *Woman*, and the *Woman* at *middle age*—the one case is *accelerated*, and the other *so gradually suppressed*, as to prevent any of the *fatal diseases* that frequently arise in consequence of such change.

Nervous Diseases and Derangements

Cured without fail. DYSENTERY and SUMMER COMPLAINT, in *children* and *adults*—and

CHOLERA INFANTUM.

No mother need ever mourn the death of her child by Cholera Infantum, while teething, if BRANT'S PULMONARY BALSAM be administered. It should be, for such cases, given in larger than the ordinary doses.

FOR SALE BY

S. H. BUEHLER,	*Gettysburg;*
HOLTZINGER & FERREE,	*York Springs;*
LILLY & REILEY,	*New Oxford;*
JACOB AUGHBAUGH,	*Hampton;*
WILLIAM WOLF,	*East Berlin.*

☞ All orders must be addressed to WATSON & Co. 106 Broadway, New York.

May 28.

HUNGARY.

The important position assumed by the people of Hungary gives deep interest to all their movements. The annexed article from the Boston Atlas presents in a condensed form an intelligent view of her existing relations with Austria:

The Hungarian War.—It is a very prevalent, but a very erroneous idea, that the contest now raging between Hungary and Austria is a mere rebellion of one of the provinces of a great empire—that the Hungarians are but a half civilized race—that her nobles are tyrants, and her people are slaves. But Hungary is an independent nation: her government is a limited monarchy, and her constitution, in many respects, similar to that of England. She has a Parliament, called the Diet, composed of two chambers, Peers and Commons, which the King is bound to summon at least once in three years; and this Diet regulates the internal affairs of the State. Unfortunately, however, it cannot originate laws—its action is confined to those subjects which the King chooses to present for consideration; and it is for this reason only that Hungary has been behind the age in political reform. Until 1847 her population was divided into two distinct and entirely separate classes—nobles and peasants; and all of noble descent belonged to the first class, whether rich or poor, titled or not. The entire class was exempt from taxation, and the whole burden of the State was borne by the peasants. In the course of events, the Dukes of Austria—the residuary legatees of all the rulers "by divine right" with whom they have ever intermarried—become Kings of Hungary, and thus it happens that Hungary has come to be considered merely an Austrian province. Each of these Dukes—more recently Emperors—on his accession to the throne, was obliged to swear that he would govern in a constitutional manner and support the institutions of the State: but most of them—like the English Stuarts—have broken their oaths and endeavored to substitute "divine right" for law, despotism for liberty, consolidation for independence. But these attempts at usurpation have always been manfully met, and neither force nor fraud has ever yet been able to deprive the Hungarians of their laws and their independence; the most that Austria could accomplish was to keep them from advancing. For more than half a century the Hungarians have been trying to induce their Kings to call the attention of their Diet to political subjects, in order to bring about important reformations; petition has followed petition; and promise has followed promise, only to be evaded or broken. At length, in 1847, the long-sought favor was granted; the Archduke Palatine—representing the King—called the attention of the Diet to those subjects which had been so long the object of petitions, and the results of the deliberations of that Assembly are without a parallel in history. The upper House—like the English House of Lords—was composed of the hereditary nobility—owners of the soil, who received its produce and were exempt from taxation; and the lower House was elected, in a great measure, from the class of nobles, who were in like manner free from all the burdens of the State; and yet, in the words of the writer in Blackwood:

"By *unanimous* votes of both Houses, the Diet not only established *perfect equality* of civil rights and public burdens amongst *all classes*, denominations and races in Hungary, and its provinces, and perfect toleration of religious worship; but, with a perfect generosity perhaps unparalleled in the history of nations, and which must extort the admiration even of those who may question the wisdom of the measure, the nobles of Hungary abolished their own right to exact either labor or produce in return for the lands held by the urbarial tenure, and thus *transferred to the peasants the absolute ownership, free and forever, of nearly half the cultivated land* in the kingdom, reserving to the original proprietors such compensation as the government might award from the public funds of Hungary. *More than* 500,000 *peasant families were thus invested with the absolute ownership* of from thirty to sixty acres of land each. The elective franchise was extended to every man possessed of capital or property of the value of $150, or an annual income of $50, to every man who has received a diploma from a University, and to every artisan who employs an apprentice."

We repeat it, such an instance of liberality, of true patriotism, of disinterested love of liberty, cannot be found in the history of the world. And this splendid deed is the true cause of the present war. It was this which roused the sluggish Austrians from the sleep of ages, and made them think of freedom. It was this which lighted the flame of liberty in despotic Prussia. It was this which roused the crushed and bleeding Poles to another spasmodic effort for nationality. It was this flash of light that disturbed the Russian bear in his den. It was this sacrifice of time-honored, vested rights—this great concession of a gallant and generous race to the claims and long-lost rights of the people, which came near overturning all the despotisms of Europe at one swoop.

To crush this noble nation, despotism is armed and arming. For an open attack there was no apology. Hungary had legislated for herself alone, as she had a perfect right to legislate. The Archduke Palatine—the representative of her King—had sanctioned her acts, and Austria could not complain. The effect, in truth, was not foreseen nor was it suspected until Austrian people themselves began to talk about freedom, expelled the Emperor from Vienna, and almost accomplished a revolution. Resort was then had to stratagem—the Ban of Croatia (a Hungarian province inhabited by a different race of people,) was encouraged to rebel, and taking Hungary unawares, he burnt and destroyed all before him. Hungary appealed to her King—the Emperor—to put down this rebellion, or authorize her to raise troops for her own defence. The Ban was *openly* proclaimed a rebel and ordered to repair to the Emperor, but *secretly* instigated to persevere. Then came the siege of Vienna, in which the Croats, under their Ban—who stood branded as a rebel—joined the Austrian troops and was permitted to hold his command. In the meantime, the Hungarians took their affair into their own hands, raised armies, and followed the Croats till their junction with the Austrians under the walls of Vienna; and out of this act of self-defence, the Emperor has made the ostensible cause of war. To punish *this* rebellion, the armies of Austria and Croatia, under Windischgratz and Jellachich, were sent into Hungary, and for a time it appeared as if the iron foot of despotism would crush out the last spark of liberty in that glorious land.

But the men who could nobly relinquish their undisputed rights for the common good could do more—Hungary rose *en masse*—nobles and peasants—men and women! Thirty thousand gallant Poles escaped from Russian slavery and raised their lances once more for liberty—and these united, have driven back the Austrian hordes, defeating them in battle—to their own borders. Hungary is free from the invader, but whether she will be able to maintain her freedom is a problem yet to be solved. Austria, beaten, disgraced, alarmed, has appealed to Russia; and Russia only too glad to fight against liberty, has promised her aid, and her armies are already on the march to redeem the promise.

It is said that England and France have remonstrated against Russian intervention. We hope it is so, and if Russia does not heed the remonstrance, we trust they will go farther, and sustain, with all their power, the gallant Hungarians in the unequal contest. We are no lovers of war, but in such case as this—if the despots of Austria and Russia will tempt their fate—we shall be glad to see one grand struggle—a union of all the lovers of liberty—of all the advocates of equal rights against the last strong holds of despotism and tyranny. We shall rejoice to see the fires of freedom, so boldly kindled, so brightly burning on the plains of Hungary, extend over the mountains of Bohemia, reanimate fallen Poland, penetrate Austria, and shed the first ray of light over Russia. But even for Hungary single-handed we will hope for success.

Out of this struggle may grow up a general war in Europe. If Russia persist in her interference, France and England may do something more than protest; and such a war can hardly end without rooting out the last vestige of "the divine right of kings," and restoring the people of Europe to all the rights of man.

The London Spectator says that the Hungarian artillery is served principally by young men of good family and station advocates, engineers, employers, all without exception men of scientific and literary training. But the pride and boast of the Hungarian army are the thirteen Hussar regiments, (each at least 800 strong,) five of which have been newly organized. One of these the nation owes to the patriotism of Count Stephen Karolyi. This great nobleman, who almost vies with the head of the Esterhazys in wealth, and who has hitherto taken but little part in Hungarian politics, in addition to a contribution in money amounting to twenty thousand pounds sterling, did in last November, at his own sole expense, raise, mount, and equip a regiment of this brilliant arm, which he now commands in person in the field. All the troops are well clothed and armed, amply provisioned, regularly paid, and sufficiently provided with stores and ammunition of every kind.

Negro Representatives at the Court of St. James.—The London Times of May 21st, devotes three columns to the names of parties who attended the Queen's drawing Room, on her Majesty's Birthday. In the list of diplomatic personages present, is the name of M. D. Delva (Senateur) Haytien Minister. In another place, it is announced that the Haytien Minister presented N. E. Sequy Killevaleix, Secretary of the Haytien Legation. In honor of he same occasion, Lord Palmerston entertained the *corps diplomatique*. Among the guests of the banquet we notice the name of the United States and Haytien Ministers.

Search for the Lost Navigator.—The London papers give an interesting account of the sailing of the "North Star," the vessel fitted out by Government for the Arctic regions in search of Sir J. Franklin's expedition. She was visited by the Lords of the Admiralty previous to her sailing, together with a master shipwright, to see that every thing was properly fitted for their long and dangerous voyage.

Six or eight acres of pasture upland, in Westbrook, Maine, two miles from Stroudwater village, on the Buxton road, suddenly disappeared on Wednesday last, leaving a lake 20 feet deep, and turning the current of Stroudwater river. The land belonged to Fahum Fickett.—It was partly covered with wood.

NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA.

The U. S. ship Lexington, which left San Francisco 27th last November, arrived at New York on Sunday morning.

The L. has been absent about thirty-five months. She started from San Francisco on the 27th November, from Valparaiso on the 1st of March, and passed the U. S ship Independence going into that port. On the 22d of April she sailed from Rio de Janeiro.

She has brought on freight from California *twelve hundred and eighteen pounds of grain gold*, having landed at Valparaiso four hundred and fifty-eight pounds—making a total of 1,676 pounds, troy weight. One of her sailors, who shipped at San Francisco for the voyage, brings with him $9,000 in gold dust, he accumulated by a few months digging. Another, we understand, had 35 lbs. (nearly $7,000.) She also brought a number of curiously wrought guns, captured from Mexicans; sixteen composed of brass, and seven of iron—calibre, eighteen and nine pounders.

She experienced delightful weather during her passage. The accounts from the gold diggings are of the most satisfactory and cheering character—in fact, exaggeration is out of the question.

In any part of a tract of country to the extent of five or six hundred miles, the precious metal is found, and is carried about by the fortunate diggers in bags, and this is the case with all, from the highest lady down to the humblest washer-woman.

When they make purchases in the stores, they give in exchange this uncoined gold, which is weighed in proportion according to the value of the articles purchased. In San Francisco every article of food and clothing is enormously dear. Bologna sausages, for instance, are $2,12½ a pound; but at the diggings the profits are considerably upwards of 200 per cent. There has been considerable suffering in consequence of a want of shelter and other indispensable conveniencies of life; but this has been obviated to some extent by the arrival of frame houses and tents.

At the diggings the only shelter was the trees, which were totally inadequate to afford protection against the distressing effects of the climate. It is said that there are but three months out of the 12 in which the diggers can prosecute their labor; but by industry and perseverance, a rich harvest may be gathered in that time.

This arrival, with so large an amount of gold, will be the subject of important speculations among the Wall street gentry, and will so absorb the public attention as to leave little time for calculating the fatal effects of the prevailing epidemic.

Recklessness of Life in Texas.—The San Antonio Texian mentions a fearful increase of supposed suicides, though we doubt whether so many sudden deaths are justly chargeable to this cause. The paper says: "A recklessness of life unprecedented, has exhibited itself in many instances; the horrors of death, or the fearful consequences of a hereafter seems to make but a slight impression upon the minds of many, who are daily rushing headlong into eternity. Within the last four or five days not less than five bodies have been found in the San Antonio river and the ditch leading from the Alamo to the head of the river, supposed to have been drowned. The names of two only have been ascertained—Davenport and Frazer; the latter was employed in this office."

Increasing Political Power of the West.—The Cincinnati Atlas publishes a statement to show the increase of the North-western States since 1840, as follows:—

	1840.	1848.
Ohio,	273,439	328,580
Indiana,	116,906	152,752
Illinois,	93,017	125,121
Michigan,	44,068	65,016
Wisconsin,	6,363	39,166
Iowa,	——	24,293
Total,	533,793	731,918

Showing an increase in the vote, of forty per cent. in eight years, equal to fifty per cent. in ten years, equal to the total vote of Virginia, North Carolina and Louisiana in the South—and to the total vote of Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island, in the North! By the census of 1850 the increase will be a vast deal more than these totals. The population of the North-western States was 2,900,000 in 1840. The Atlas sets it down at 4,500,000 in 1850, and adds:—

"It is plain that ten years will not elapse before the vote of the North-western States (the electors) will be greater than the vote of all the Slaveholding States. Their vote is also equal to that of Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island and New York—comprising the oldest, most populous, most wealthy, and most commercial of the Northern States!"

The Emigrant Tide.—A New York letter says:—"For the last two months the number of emigrants arriving in this city from foreign countries, has averaged seven hundred per day, being at the rate of two hundred and fifty thousand per year, for this port alone. From this I am led to believe that we shall receive a greater accession to our population this year than ever. Last year the whole number that arrived at all the ports in the country, was two hundred and fifty thousand. It is a remarkable fact that a majority of this year's emigrants are Germans. Last year they were Irish."

More Planets.—Another new planet has been discovered by Sig. Espairs, a Neapolitan astronomer. This is the ninth new heavenly body which has been added to the solar system by the discoveries of the last four years.

Good News—the Erie Bank.—We learn officially, that the Bank of Erie is about to open an agency in Philadelphia for the redemption of all its notes at par. The Bank will also recommence operations shortly—having by the above highly honorable movement redeemed all the promises made by Mr. Reed, the President, at the time of the Bank's suspension. Last week its notes sold at a discount of 10 per cent.; and this announcement will naturally reduce the discount still more, until the redemption is once commenced, when they will no doubt be as good as the generality of the north-western notes of this State.

The Liverpool Consulate.—We have heard it mentioned, and the public will learn with pleasure, that President Taylor has resolved to confer the office of the Consul at Liverpool upon Thomas J. Crittenden, son of his excellency John J. Crittenden, Governor of the State of Kentucky. The merits of both the father and the son render this mark of Presidential regard peculiarly proper and honorable. Mr. Crittenden is the gallant young man who, as a volunteer Aid of General Taylor at Buena Vista, bore his answer to Santa Anna's summons, and was led blindfold through the Mexican army to the presence of the "Napoleon of the South," to whom he uttered those memorable words, so worthy of a Crittenden, so worthy of an American, so worthy of the hero whom he represented, "General Taylor never surrenders!"

Consul to Cuba.—Information has been received from Washington, unofficially, of the appointment of the Rev. Thomas Sewell, of the Baltimore Methodist Conference, to the Consulship of St. Jago de Cuba. Mr. Sewell is now residing at Cuba, for the benefit of his health, and the appointment has been secured through the intervention of friends at home.

Such is the opposition to emancipation in some parts of Kentucky, that at a meeting held in Trimble county, on the 29th ult., resolutions were adopted requesting Henry Clay to resign his seat in the U. S. Senate, expressing also the opinion that his views on emancipation, if carried out, would violate the constitutional rights of the commonwealth.

Hon. J. Underwood, Whig U. S. Senator from Kentucky, addressed a meeting in favor of emancipation, at Bowling Green, on the 18th ult. in which he said it had been intimated that he and Mr Clay would be instructed by the next Legislature to resign their seats in the Senate on account of their advocacy of emancipation. "But," said he, "I will do my duty let the consequences be as they may." Mr. Underwood's speech, which occupied two hours in delivery, is spoken of as very able.

Fidelity to the Union.—The Baltimore American says, the Wilmot Proviso may be "fairly and properly opposed by all who do not favor it," but, "when any persons in any quarter of the Union venture to talk about a dismemberment of this Republic, as the predetermined consequence of the adoption of that or any other legislative measure, it would be well for them to recollect that they are saved from being odious only by rendering themselves ridiculous."

Death of Miss Edgeworth.—The literary world will learn with sorrow that the celebrated Maria Edgeworth, the once popular novelist, is dead. She died after a few hours' illness, Monday, May 21st, at Edgeworthtown, in the county of Longford, Ireland, in her 83d year.—Her disposition to be useful and of service to others, was shown to the last.

Land Warrants.—Ninety thousand land warrants have been issued to soldiers, who served in the Mexican war, giving away to them as a bounty 13,800,000 acres. So that, estimating the value of this land at one dollar and a quarter an acre, we must add $17,230,000 to the aggregate cost of the Mexican war.

Gen. Scott, at the capture of the City of Mexico, seized and brought home some five thousand volumes of *historical works* in the archives of Mexico, all in the Spanish language. Some of these are three hundred years old, and contain a perfect history of that country from its origin. It is the intention of this Government to extract from this library all that may be useful in forming a complete history of the possessions which we have acquired by the treaty, to be retained in our own archives, and the books will be sent back to Mexico. The right to bring the books away is perhaps undoubted, but it evinces liberality in this government to return them.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The Benefit of being Jilted.—A Malta correspondent of the London Times tells the following story of the Pope:—"When in his youth and in the Guardia Mobile at Rome, he fell deeply in love with a beautiful English girl. She refused his suit, although handsome, young and noble—on account of the difference of religion. He took the matter so much to heart that he retired to a convent, became an ecclesiastic, and eventually Pope."

The English papers speak in very handsome terms of the letter addressed by the American Secretary of State, Hon. John M. Clayton, to Lady Franklin, in relation to her husband.

Rise in Sulphur.—There is a great demand for sulphur in New York since the alleged discovery of its efficacy in the treatment of cholera.

Indian Depredations in Texas.—The Corpus Christi Star of the 26th ult. says:—Since our last, we have heard of no fresh depredations by the Indians in this section. The horses stolen from San Patricio appear to have been taken by a band of white thieves, mixed with Mexicans and negroes. They were pursued by a party of citizens, who kept them in view for ten miles, but being badly mounted, were unabled to overtake them.

A gentleman in this town has received a letter from a Mexican friend of his at Laredo, which gives an account of a rencontre with the Indians near that place.—He says that a party of fifteen Camanches arrived at the Rancho Capitaneno and carried off a girl about twelve years old. Her father and relations immediately called together the inhabitants of the other rancho, and pursued them, but being badly mounted, their force gradually diminished until there were only eight men left, who being friends of the unfortunate captive, and excited by a feeling of anger against these *atrocious Caribs*, resolved to pursue and punish them severely. On the 7th inst, they overtook them at a place called Maguevitos, (near the old Rancho de Dolores, in the Laredo district) and after a fight of more than an hour, succeeded in rescuing the captive girl. The Indians had three killed, and the Mexicans three wounded—the former lost all their plunder and horses. Since that day the Indians have returned in force, and now range the line with perfect freedom, robbing the ranchos, and destroying everything they can lay their hands on.

A Mexican named Resendes arrived yesterday from Matamoras, in company with four families, who intend settling here. On Wednesday evening they encamped this side of the Arroyo Colorado, and while the men were out, getting the cattle together, a party of Indians attacked the camp, and carried off four women (two of them married) and a female child, two years old. They took an old woman, whipped her nearly to death, and let her go. When the men returned, the Indians had been gone some time, and they saw no more of them or their unfortunate captives.

The same man reported that the old and extensive Rancho de Rosalie, above the town of Santa Rita, on the Rio Grande, had been entirely broken up, and the inhabitants were making their way to Corpus Christi. The whole Rio Grande country, with the exception of the large towns, is said to be completely deserted, and the Indians roam at will, killing man and beast wherever they meet them. The inhabitants were casting longing eyes to the government for relief, and we hope it may arrive before it is too late.

Yesterday two Mexicans, belonging to Colonel Kinney's Rancho del Oso, were shot on the west bank of the Nueces, just above San Patricio, and one of them, it is thought, mortally wounded. The persons who shot them are said to be whites, and doubtless belong to the same gang who stole the horses at San Patricio.

Accident and Loss of Life at Binghampton.—On Saturday evening, a man by the name of Smith, having a lady and girl about 14 years of age in a wagon with him, attempted to cross the track ahead of the passenger train from New York. The engine came in collision with the horse, killing him instantly, and pitching the girl out of the wagon under the engine, killing her on the spot, upsetting the wagon down an embankment, and breaking the lady's leg in two places, and dislocating one of her shoulders.—Smith was somewhat bruised.

Desperate Encounter with a Negro Burglar.—The New Orleans Delta gives an account of the entrance, on the night of the 2nd, of the residence of Judge Alexander Walker, by a big negro who was seen by the Judge's wife coming up a ladder. She alarmed the Judge, who encountered him, when a desperate conflict with knives and pistols ensued. The Judge, after first missing fire, shot the burglar three times, twice through the neck and once through the body at the shoulder. He rushed to the window, and rolled down the ladder and fell upon the ground, apparently lifeless. The negro was recognised as Isham, the most noted burglar in the city. The Judge escaped unhurt.

Cautionary.—Confectioners and others should beware how they make use of utensils manufactured of copper or bell-metal in cookery. A physician informed us to-day that he had had no less than ten cases of poisoning during the week from this one cause. It is strange that people will not take warning from the repeated instances, that have been made public, of similar casualties. The minute the tin coating begins to wear off from the copper or bell-metal cooking utensil, it is converted into a poison-engendering machine, that every kind-hearted housekeeper should discard.—*Boston Transcript.*

Poisoned by Root Beer.—Five persons have lately died at Blairsville, Pa., by drinking root beer, made by mistake from wild parsnip instead of roots of sweet myrrh and sarsaparilla, and some 16 or 28 persons are still suffering from its effects. A Mr. Genter, the maker, was a victim, and Sam'l Hosac and Mr. Dougherty—also victims.

The New Orleans Flood.—The crevasse at last dates was then 300 feet wide, and the overflow in the city "on a stand." The Delta publishes a map of the inundated district, and gives the number of squares under water at 160; the number of houses flooded 1600; the number of persons dwelling in them 8000.

A Good Hit.—One of the most common and one of the most grievous complaints against Mr. Polk was, that, under his administration, the sixty thousand offices of the country were monopolized by Locofocos, many of whom were incompetent, many of whom were habitually guilty of the most disgraceful interference in elections. This complaint was loudly urged throughout the whole Presidential canvass by supporters of Gen. Taylor, and it was sustained by the loud verdict of the nation at the polls.

And now, because Gen. Taylor and his Cabinet have turned out about one in two hundred of those who were in office when his administration came into power, all the Polk organs thunder abroad their denunciations against "proscription," "intolerance," "guillotines," "axes," and "scalping knives," and invoke the people to avenge the "blood of the martyrs." If all this is not extremely ridiculous, how on earth can a Locofoco go to work to make himself ridiculous?—*Lou. Journal.*

Dumping the Vegetables.—The highly popular degree of attention paid to diet at present, is instanced by the following, from a New York letter.—

"Vegetables of all kinds, with the exception of potatoes, are avoided; and the consequence is, that there is no sale for them at any price.

"Several carts-load of radishes, early cucumbers, cabbages, &c., are dumped into the dock daily, and strawberries even, which are generally so dear at this time of the year, find no purchasers."

Leave Physic Alone.—One of the commonest pieces of stupidity in civilized communities, says the New York Tribune, is the taking of physic for the purpose of keeping well. In the alarm caused by the cholera this fatal folly is carried to intolerable excess. People think they may fall sick, or fancy they are so already, and rush to buy and swallow the last nostrum which they have seen advertised in the papers, or which is paraded in staring handbills along the streets. Who knows what an amount of pills, panaceas, purges, and other diabolical inventions, not fit to be pitched into a common sewer, have been forced down innocent throats of frightened simpletons in this city within the past fortnight.

Lime.—We would caution persons against the use of *slacked* lime as a disinfecting agent. It has no more virtue than so much sand. Unslacked lime according to the testimony of all who have tried it, possesses great virtue. * Where the former has been used, it should be immediately substituted by the latter.—*Alex. Gazette.*

A Guard against Premature Burial.—A learned Belgian, M. Mainple, has recently discovered a very simple means of distinguishing between real and apparent death. It consists in creating a small burn; if there is life, a blister is always formed, even in the absence of apparent insensibility. If death has already intervened, nothing of the kind occurs.

John Barnhiser, a revolutionary soldier, died at Quincy, Franklin county, Pa., on Saturday week, in the 106th year of his age.

A Revolting Scene.—Sarah Thomas was executed at Bristol, Canada, on the 1st inst., for the murder of her mistress, Miss Jeffries. The final scene was of a most revolting character. The prisoner, instead of being resigned to her fate, contested it with the officers, and literally had to be carried to the gallows and executed amid screams for life, which did not cease until the fatal bolt was drawn.

Virginia and Tennessee Railroad.—There is a proposition to construct a line of railroad from Lynchburg, (Va.) to Knoxville, (Tenn.,) and the route selected is said to be most favorable, since it crosses the Allegheny and Blue Ridge Mountains, without the necessity of making a tunnel, and the heaviest grades do not rise more than 78 feet to the mile. The road will pass through twenty counties of Western Virginia, and fifteen in Tennessee, which yield a vast amount of tobacco, hemp, Indian corn, and other valuable agricultural products.

One of the Boarding Houses.—A long existing nuisance, called the "Liverpool house," in Water street, Philadelphia, was pounced upon by the sanatory committee on Tuesday, and completely ransacked. In the building, which is of rather small dimensions, they found no less than thirty six beds, in a most horrible and filthy condition, and the clothes on some of them literally covered with vermin. Eight of this number were found in one room not over 11 feet square. The house was entirely cleared of its inmates, and will be immediatly renovated and closed for the present.

Effects of Rum.—Thomas Norton and wife, habitual drinkers, were found in New York, in the basement of a house; the wife dead with her infant at her breast, and the husband in a dying condition.

The Boston Journal of Friday has a record of some two hundred and ninety-nine vessels, embracing ninety-five ships, one hundred and four barques, fifty-eight brigs, and forty-six schooners, already on their passage to California, and this number is being daily augmented.

☞ The coinage of gold dollars at the mint in Philadelphia has reached to the number of $315,[illegible]0.